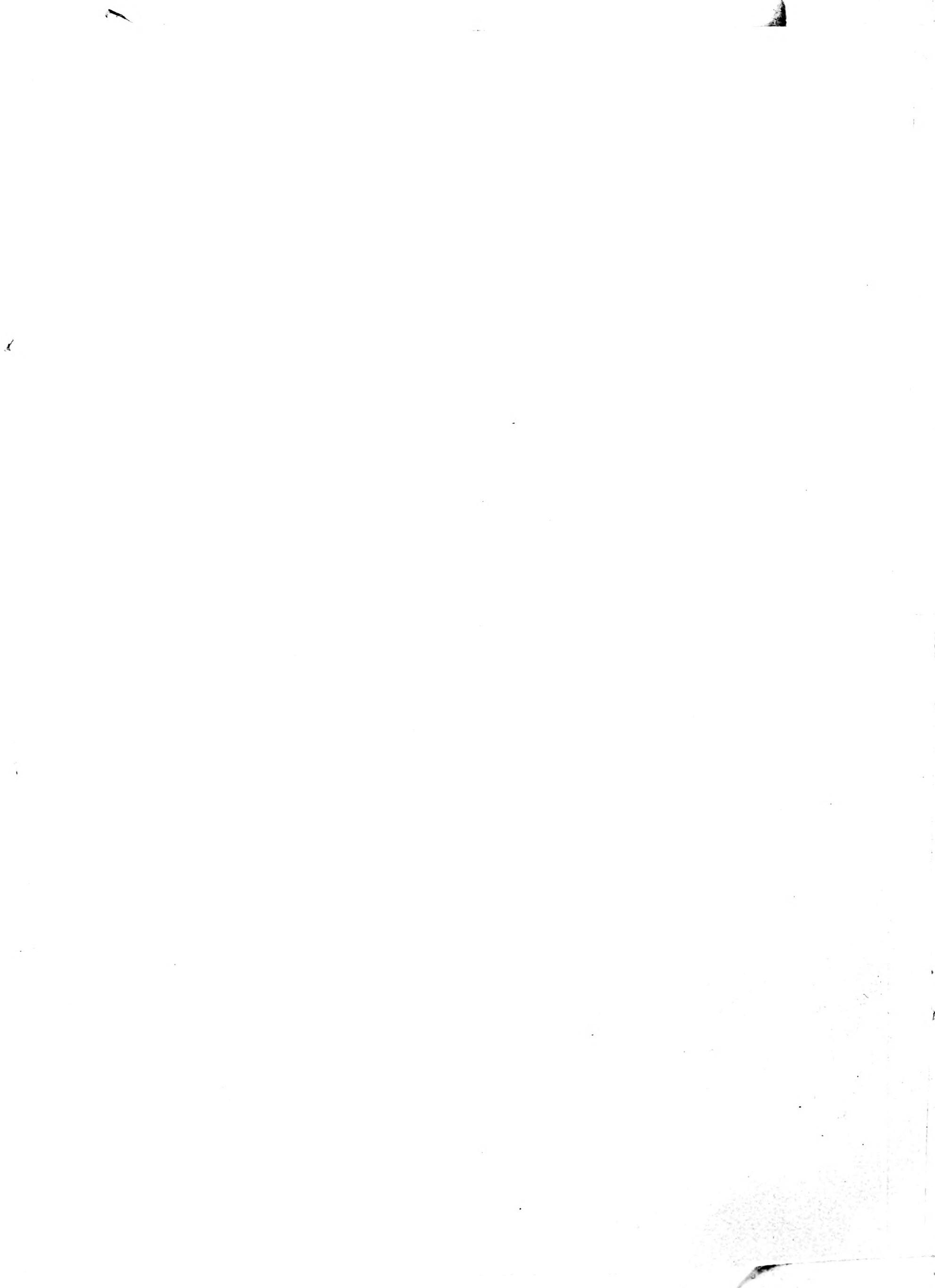


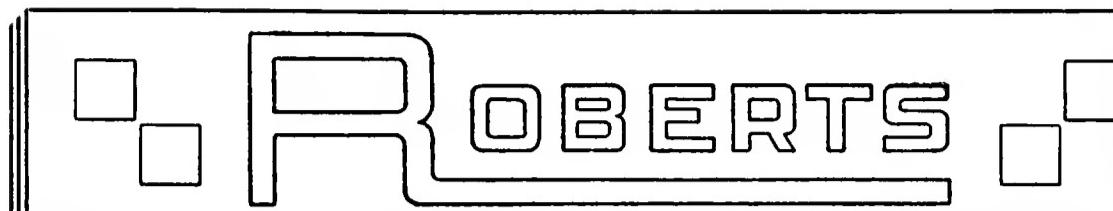
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The Doorway
to Successful
Horticulture



1932 Catalog
of
**Western Grown Plants
for the West**

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The Roberts Rose Company

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Englewood, Colorado

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Early Orders—Are appreciated and pay.

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We will do our best to please you

John T. Roberts Jr.

**Plant Order for
The ROBERTS ROSE COMPANY
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HERE**

If shipment is desired by Parcel Post, add 10% for postage. Do not send cash or currency unless registered. Please write letters on a separate sheet from your order.

NOTICE:—We intend to carry a complete stock of all items listed in our catalog, but quite often some items sell far beyond our expectation. In the event that we are out, we can nearly always supply a substitute very similar to what was ordered, saving you disappointment. May we do so? Please check—

Yes

No

Name..... Date.....

City..... **State.....**

Street or Box No..... Ship by.....

Amount Enclosed \$.....

GUARANTEE

A guarantee is an expression of good faith on the part of the seller, but implies a reasonable co-operation from the buyer. To avoid confusion, we set forth our agreement with you in detail, as follows:

If any plant is not true to name, we will replace, without charge, at the next proper planting season. The error must be reported promptly or we must decline any liability.

Plants delivered alive in pots need no guarantee, and carry none.

Under no circumstances can we guarantee against *winter killing*.

Plants bought unseasonably or against our advice carry no guarantee.

We guarantee 90% of all perennials and shrubs to live; and losses in excess of this will be replaced at the next planting season.

All Evergreens and Trees are guaranteed to put forth a new growth after planting.

Failure to plant properly, including cutting back; or to give proper after care: naturally nullifies our guarantee.

Lilies and large flowering Clematis cannot be guaranteed to live.

Our plants are State inspected and are delivered free from injurious insect pests and fungus diseases. We can assume no liability for damage occurring later from these causes.

Plant losses must be reported within ninety days of planting time.

In summary this means that, with your co-operation, we can assure you satisfaction in every transaction with us.

SPRING PLANTING**WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING**

We hope that this, our third complete catalog, will please you, and that you will find offered therein the materials and service that will make your garden a place of complete satisfaction. All our horticultural resources are at your command.

The innovation of the year is the offering of dormant as well as growing roses. These dormant plants can be planted as early as you wish, while the growing plants will be ready in May. Come out in April and see them in bloom.

Peonies are included in this catalog as they should be made a part of every garden, but Fall is the time to plant. Make your selections from our wonderful peony bed in June and we will deliver them at the proper season.

Let us help you with **any** of your gardening problems. In our office we have compiled lists of various groups, rock garden plants; plants suitable for hot sunny gardens; shady gardens; suitable for cut flowers; continuous bloom, etc. These are available at any time.

If you desire landscaping advice we will be glad to send someone to assist you with your planning.

Prices quoted are delivered in or near Denver, but do not include cost of planting. At your request we will have a competent gardener do the planting. The charge will be approximately 25% of the cost of the plants.

Our EVERGREENS were never in finer condition than this season. A visit to our gardens will enable you to choose just the specimens for which you have been looking. PLEASE NOTE THAT PRICES QUOTED ON EVERGREENS COVER PLANTING IN DENVER AND VICINITY.

ROCK GARDENS can be large or small, in full sun or shade, and we have just the class of plants required for the type of garden you build. Our collection of plants is unique in the mountain area and we have them growing in our own ROCK GARDEN for your inspection.

We are equipped to give you the best service on this class of work; better than anyone else in Denver. We have a man experienced in this construction, who can build it for you, or give you expert advice if you wish to do the building yourself. We have a large supply of rocks **that are rocks**.

Fall is the best time to start planning and piling rocks for a Rock Garden, but they can be started at any season of the year, and early Spring is a good time to put in the plants. Everyone expects to have a rock garden eventually; why not start it now?

We have included a few seasonal cultural suggestions. Any other information we can give is freely offered. Our first concern is the success of all your plantings.

Cultural Directions

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Maintenance

Planning Service

Planting

Plant Names

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Pool Building

Reminders

Rock Garden Building

Shrub lists for various purposes

Trimming and Spraying

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PERENNIALS

Perennial flowers furnish the finishing touches for the garden. They require no extra care, come up year after year, only demanding proper attention to cultivation and watering. Occasional thinning of the rampant growers is necessary to shield the more delicate plants.

R. G. indicates ROCK GARDEN plants.

ACHILLEA—(Yarrow or Milfoil). Plants useful in the sunny dry border, rockery or wild garden. Foliage lacy, sometimes silvery in color. Flowers good for cutting.

eupatorium—Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers in August. Valuable for drying. 3-4 feet.

millefolium roseum—(Rosy Milfoil). Rosy pink flowers in dense heads from July to October. Very effective. 18 inches.

ptarmica—(The Pearl). Pure white double chrysanthemum-like flowers throughout the summer. Valuable as cut flowers. Height 1½ feet.



LAVATERA—Cashmiriana—See page 7.

ACONITUM—(Monkshood). Summer and late autumn-flowering plants similar to Delphinium, but will grow well in intense shade. Flowers are hood shaped, on tall spikes. Very good for cutting.

autumnalis—Deep dark blue flowers during September and October. Foliage dark and glossy. 3-4 feet. \$0.50

Sparks variety—A tall slender-growing sort, the darkest blue of all. 4-5 feet. \$0.50

R. G. AETHIONEMA—(Persian Candytuft). A dainty pink-flowering, shrubby plant, flowers resembling Candytuft. One of the best rock garden plants, requiring stony, sandy loam and a warm, sunny place. Pot plants only, as field plants are hard to establish. \$0.50

R. G. AJUGA, genevensis—(Bugleweed). Creeping habit, fine for rock gardens or ground cover. Does well in shady places. Dense spikes of blue flowers, in May and June. 6 inches.

R. G. ALYSSUM—(Madwort). Very popular early flowering plants, easy of culture and very free flowering. Suitable for front of borders and rock gardens.

saxatile—Sometimes called "Basket of Gold." Produces in May and June masses of golden yellow blooms. Good for rock garden planting. Blooms May to July.

ANCHUSA—Stately, handsome perennial belonging to the Forget-Me-Not family. The foliage is rough and hairy. For mass planting of blue there is nothing better.

dropmore—Tall spikes of gentian-blue flowers, blooming all summer.

R. G. myosotidiflora—A distinct dwarf variety with clusters of beautiful flowers resembling Forget-Me-Nots. Very effective in the rock gardens. May flowering. \$0.50

ANEMONE, pennsylvanica—(Wind Flower). White flowers in July. Grows in full sun, but does better in shade. Needs moist soil. 12 to 18 inches.

ANTHEMIS—(Hardy Marguerite). Handsome finely-cut foliage with golden yellow daisy-like flowers produced all summer. Good for cutting.

R. G. ARMERIA—(Thrift or Sea Pink). Low-growing plants flowering continuously. Valuable for edging in border or rock garden. Need light, leafy soil in full sun.

Formosa—(Cushion Pink). Dwarf, compact-growing plant, grassy foliage, ball-shaped terminal spikes of deep pink flowers from spring until fall.

maritima—Grass-like foliage and light pink flowers. 6 inches.

R. G. ARENARIA—An emerald green, moss-like plant creeping between rocks or stepping stones. Small white flowers in May.

ARTEMISIA—Valuable plants for the border.

lactiflora—A tall-growing plant with finely-cut foliage. In August and September the plant is covered with tiny fragrant white flowers. Valuable as a cut flower.

silver king—A striking contrast plant, with silvery frosted foliage. Beautiful in bouquets, and sprays can be dried for winter.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA—Attractive plants flowering during July and August. The umbels of bright orange-red flowers are fine for cutting and attract butterflies to the garden. About 1½ feet.

ASTERS—(Michaelmas Daisies). Tall-growing fall flowering plants, hardy anywhere in full sun. Valuable for mass effects. Early frosts do not hurt them, so they furnish bloom when most of the flowers are gone. They must be divided often for best results.

Beauty of Colwell—A fine deep lavender.

Blue Gem—Double flowers of rich blue, very effective.

Cleopatra—Very tall-growing. Lavender flowers with conspicuous yellow disk. An improved aster.

Climax Blue—One of the best. Light lavender blue. Medium tall.

Climax Pink—Similar to Climax Blue with soft pink flowers.

Erica—Beautiful clear pink, flowers semi-double.

Feltham Blue—A pretty aniline blue. Very free-flowering.

Grandiflora—Large dark blue.

Grey Lady—Exquisite shade of opal with large semi-double flowers. A distinctive shade and one of the most beautiful asters.

Heather Glow—Tall-growing, free-flowering plant. Brilliant rose blossoms with large yellow centers. Extra large flower, sometimes 2 inches in diameter.

Lady Lloyd—A clear rose-pink. Lasts well as cut flower.

Louvain—The best pink. Medium high.

Mauve Queen—Very large clear mauve.

Miss Eisele—Lavender blue, a plant of medium height.

Mrs. Wright—Tall-growing, early-flowering aster with rosy purple flowers. Very good.

Perry's White—Medium white.

Queen of Colwell—Tall; flowers semi-double, rich mauve.

Robert Parker—Very tall, late-flowering lavender.

Snowdrift—The finest double white variety.

R. G. ASTER SPECIES—Low-growing plants with aster-like flowers. Suitable for border edging or rock gardens. Grow in any sunny location.

alpinus—Bluish purple flowers in May and June. 6 to 10 inches.

subcoeruleus—Lavender flowers during June and July. 12 inches.

R. G. AUBRIETA—(Rock Cress). One of the daintiest, delicately beautiful of the rock garden plants or for the front of flower beds. Forms a cataract of color in the crevices of the rocks or wall. Rich purple flowers.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS (False indigo)—A strong growing plant with dark green, deeply cut foliage and spikes of dark blue flowers much like the Lupine. Very good for cutting.

BELAMACANDA—(Blackberry Lily). Foliage much like Iris. In June and July have 2-foot stems with star-shaped orange flowers. Seed pods in fall resemble blackberries. In clumps make a beautiful showing in shrubbery or perennial garden.

BLEEDING HEART—(Dicentra). This lovely old fashioned flower, with its finely cut, fern-like foliage and bright pink flowers should be in every shady or partially shaded garden.

R. G. eximia—A low growing plant, blooming throughout the summer with racemes of bright pink flowers eight inches high.

spectabilis—The old-fashioned bleeding heart of grandmother's day. The heart-shaped flowers are in long racemes, a gorgeous pink. Flowers in April and May. Makes a delightful addition to the border. \$0.75

BOCCONIA—(Plume Poppy). A large imposing plant for the back of the border. Foliage silvery blue; buff-colored plumy flowers in spikes.

BOLTONIA—(False Chamomile). A showy aster-like flower, with thousands of blooms open at one time. Very tall.

asteroides—An excellent white.

latisquama—A soft lavender pink.

CAMPANULA—(Bellflower). A group of valuable flowers varying greatly in height, but characterized by their pendant bell-shaped blossoms, in white and blue.

calycanthema—(Cup and Saucer). Large semi-double flowers, each resembling a cup and saucer. Pink, white or blue.

Canterbury Bells—Numerous branches crowded with bell-shaped flowers, softly turned back at edges. White, pink, blue.

R. G. carpatica—(Carpathian Harebell). A pretty low-growing species not over 8 inches high. Compact tufts of foliage; flowers clear blue or white on erect wiry stems. Blooms continuously from June to October. Unsurpassed for the edge of the border or rock garden.

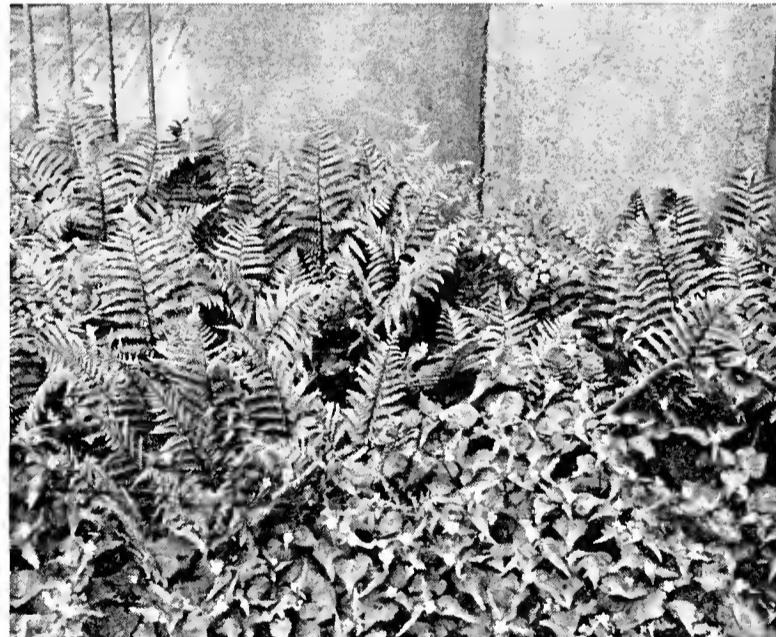
lactiflora coerulea—Medium-growing free-flowering campanula with pale blue or white flowers during July and August.

latifolia macrantha—Enormous drooping bells of lilac purple during July and August. 3 feet.

persicifolia grandiflora—One of the finest campanulas, with handsome, large white or blue bell-like flowers. Blooms in July.

R. G. portenschlagiana—One of the very best rock garden plants we know. Of creeping habit, it fills crevices in the rocks with beautifully formed foliage. Flowers small, bright blue, appearing intermittently through the summer.

R. G. rotundifolia—(Blue Bells of Scotland). Light blue flowers on slender stalks throughout the summer. Only 1 foot tall. Especially suitable for rock garden.



COLORADO MALE FERN AND VIOLETS—See page 5.

CENTAUREA—(Hardy Cornflower). Graceful, showy flowers throughout the summer in varied colors. Excellent for cutting.

dealbata—Large rose-pink flowers. Very striking.

macrocephala—Large thistle-like yellow flowers, very showy for the border. Wonderful cut flowers.

montana—(Perennial Cornflower). Large violet-blue or white flowers from July to September.

R. G. **CERASTIUM, tomentosum**—(Snow in Summer). Silvery foliage, ground cover. 6 inches.

CHINESE LANTERN—(*Physalis Francheti*). An ornamental low-growing plant, grown for the bright scarlet seed pods that are shaped like lanterns. Dry them for winter decorations, as they hold the vivid coloring.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM—See Shasta Daisy page 11.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY—The flowers of these plants are frequently caught by early frosts, but if they escape this danger usually make a brave showing. All Mums require a rich soil, much feeding and frequent division. Sold only out of pots in spring.

Angelo—Medium, light pink.

Argenteuilais—Medium high, large flowering reddish bronze. A beauty.

Bronze Pompom—Tall growing.

Pink Pompom—Tall growing.

Yellow Pompom—Tall growing.

Red Doty—Tall, dark red.

Trickers—Dwarf yellow.

Trickers—Dwarf pink.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA—A dwarf, shrubby Clematis, with bright green foliage, and tubular, bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue during August and September. Very fragrant. Average height, 30 inches. 50c

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)—The Columbines are too well known to need description. For cut flowers there are none better, and they bloom over a long season.

canadensis—The native bright red and yellow variety. One of the brightest.

chrysanthemum—Beautiful golden yellow flowers throughout the summer.

coerulea—Our native Rocky Mountain Columbine, blue and white. Will grow anywhere in the Northern United States if planted in cool, shady spot.

Elliot's hybrids—A wonderful mixture of long-spurred flowers in color blends of reds, pink, cream and yellow. Very desirable border plants.

New hybrids—A strain of exquisite colored, long spurred flowers from imported seed. The color range is wonderful.

Nivea grandiflora—Colors ranging from white to deep red.

Rose Queen—A beautiful clear pink, cannot be surpassed.

COREOPSIS—An easily grown perennial that should be grown in every garden. Long stemmed, yellow, daisy-like flowers all summer. Valuable as a cut flower.

DELPHINIUM—(Larkspur). The most valuable group of tall-growing flowers for the garden. Any good garden soil is all they require, with plenty of water. Bone meal may be used but no fresh manures. A dressing of ashes (either coal or wood) after the ground is frozen keeps them clean and healthy. By cutting bloom spikes as soon as they fade they will continue blossoming all summer.

belladonna—“The Heavenly Blue” Delphinium. Flowers on long spikes; a sky-blue shade that goes well with other flowers, making them very valuable for cutting.

bellamosa—A dark blue flower, growth very similar to belladonna.

chinense—A low-growing plant with finely-cut foliage. Loose panicles of deep blue or white flowers throughout the summer.

Dusky Monarch—The finest of all the Delphiniums. Very tall spikes of hollyhock-like flowers in a wonderful range of dark blues, brightly colored with white centers. \$0.50

English hybrids—(Roberts' re-selection). The choicest of the Delphiniums. In this selection we have used the best English and American strains. The chief characteristics are the extreme length of the flower spikes and the brilliant range of pastel shades.

Gold Medal hybrids—Choice range of colors through the blue shades to red and orchid casts. Very beautiful.

Wrexham strain—Some of the largest flowering types are found in this strain. Hollyhock-like flowers of varied hues, with interesting centers. Very choice plants.



EREMURUS (Foxtail Lily)—See page 5.

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

R. G. DIANTHUS—(Hardy Pinks). Without the spicy fragrance of the Hardy Pinks a garden is incomplete. They are excellent for the border, and some varieties are suitable for the rock garden, furnishing an abundance of bloom throughout the summer.

Annie Laurie—A very large flower of orchid pink, with wine-red ring in center. Very free flowering; very fragrant.

atrorubens—Bright red flowers, odorless. 12 to 18 inches.

Caesius Grandiflorus—Forms a cushion of glaucous leaves from which spring very sweet scented, rose-pink flowers. Blossoms in May.

deltoides—(Maiden Pinks). A beautiful, easily grown plant, bearing a profusion of small blossoms all summer. White, pink or red.

hedewigi—Flowers very large, of brilliant colorings, beautifully laced.

Her Majesty—Very large, pure white, double.

plumaris—(Old-fashioned Clove Pinks). Various shadings of pink and white flowers. Useful in the border as well as in the rock garden. Handsome foliage, glaucous grey-green.

strictus—Beautifully fringed single white.

Mixed—This assortment contains all the above varieties and is very desirable for rock garden planting.

DIANTHUS BARBATUM—See Sweet William, page 11.

ECHINOPS Ritro—(Globe Thistle). Three feet. Thistle-like plants with steely blue flowers. July. Use as specimens. Good for cutting and drying.

sparsifolius—Six feet. Enormous plants with great numbers of grey heads. Fine for the background.

EREMURUS—(Fox Tail Lily). The stateliest plant for the border. When established the great spikes will grow 6 to 8 feet, sometimes more. Needs rich, well-drained soil in a cool spot. Must have winter protection and must be planted in the fall.

elwesi—Large spikes of pink or white flowers. \$7.00 each

himalayan—White flowers on smaller, more compact spikes. \$5.00 each

ERYNGIUM, amethystinum—(Sea Holly). Three feet. Small thistle-like heads of steely blue. Showy. Useful in winter bouquets.

EUPATORIUM—(Hardy Ageratum). A good cutting flower.

coelestinum—A fine perennial, closely resembling the annual.

purpureum—Similar to above with deep purple flowers. July to September.

EUPHORBIA—(Spurge)—

epithymoides—A beautiful border plant growing one foot high forming a symmetrical clump, covered with yellow flowers in May and June.

R. G. myrsinites—A pretty prostrate species with bluish foliage. One of the earliest things to bloom, bright yellow crowded heads.

palustris—Erect, growing about 18 inches high, with glabrous foliage. Flowers similar to poinsettia, bright golden yellow. Blooms in June, over a long period.



REGALE LILIES and HOLLYHOCKS—See pages 7 and 15.

R. G. EVENING PRIMROSE—(*Oenothera Missouriensis*). A low-growing plant with an abundance of immense yellow flowers through a long blooming season. Suitable for front of borders.

FERNS—The most popular plant for a shady location. No garden may be considered complete without at least a few good ferns. Give plenty of water and rotted leaves.

Colorado Male Fern—The best known form.

Medium clumps at \$3.00. Large \$5.00 per doz.

Lady Fern—Fronds more lacy than Male Fern, light green in color. Grows to 24 inches.

R. G. FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Myosotis Palustris*). The familiar plant that produces quantities of blue blossoms in the spring. An exceptional ground cover.

FOXGLOVE—(*Digitalis*). A very reliable and satisfactory old-fashioned flower.

gloxinaeflora—The common foxglove. Biennial but fine in its great range of colors; white, pink, rose to purple. In 4-inch pots.

FUNKIA—(Plantain Lily). Interesting subjects for the front of the border. The leaves are an attractive green, and the flowers are carried in spikes well above the foliage. A wonderful addition to the shady border.

coerulea—Broad bright green leaves, blue flowers in August.

subcordata—Broad, bright green leaves. The flowers are pure white, lily-shaped and very fragrant. Blooms in August and September. \$0.50

variegata—Variegated green and white foliage, blue flowers.

R. G. GALIUM—(Ladies Bedstraw). A profuse-flowering plant, useful in rockery for soft filmy effect. Small, yellow flowers.

"It is because of the legend that one of these plants was in the hay on which the Mother of Christ rested that it was given the name Ladies Bedstraw."



DIANTHUS—See page 5.

GAILLARDIA—(Blanket Flower). One of the finest garden plants in cultivation. Grows about 2 feet high, and all summer is covered with masses of yellow and red daisy-like flowers. Not particular as to soil.

GERANIUM—(Crane's Bill). A valuable group of plants for the front of the border. The foliage is always neat and the small, usually blue, flowers show for over two months.

pratense. Good sized blue flowers. 2 feet.

R. G. GEUM—(Mrs. Bradshaw). A very choice low-growing plant that gives a long succession of scarlet flowers. Adapted to either the perennial border or rock garden. Especially valuable for the foliage. One foot in height.

GOLDEN ROD—(Solidago). This familiar fall-flowering perennial has been much improved for garden planting. For tall, background planting, where spreading growth can be regulated, it is to be recommended.

canadensis—Rather low-growing; compact heads.

butterfly—Very large, many branched flower heads. Six feet.

GRASSES—Good in any border planting but invaluable near the water.

Blue Lyme Grass—Has handsome grey blades, growing up to three feet; a good edger for pools.

festuca glauca—A very compact silvery grass that grows but 6 inches high. Makes a highly desirable border for the flower bed.

Ravenna Grass—Grows up to 12 feet and its long plumes are a feature of the landscape all winter.

Ribbon—Long narrow leaves striped with white and yellow.

Zebra—The long blades are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf.

GROUND COVERS are one of the neglected features of nearly all gardens and are very necessary to the rock garden. The prostrate Phlox and Sedums are among the best plants for this purpose. We will be glad to assist you in selection.

GYPSOPHILA—(Baby's Breath). Gracefully branched plants, covered with myriads of white flowers. Indispensable for cutting.

paniculata—The common form, single or semi-double flowers in July.

paniculata flore pleno—The double-flowering plant that grows better in Colorado than almost anywhere else. Valuable for winter bouquets, and when in blossom is a mass of gleaming white. Grafted plants only. \$1.50 each

Bristol Fairy—A new improved double Baby's Breath. Flowerets are much larger, and it blooms almost continuously throughout the summer. For the individual garden this variety will prove most satisfactory.

Large grafted roots 75c

R. G. GYPSOPHILA, fraternis—A trailing form, beautiful hanging over rock or wall. Pink flowers.

R. G. Reptans—Same as above with white flowers.

HELENIUM—One of the best late fall-flowering perennials. An extra good background plant and valuable massed in shrubbery border.

autumnale rubrum—Deep bronze-red, changing to terra cotta. Blooms in September.

autumnale superbum—Deep golden-yellow.

Riverton Beauty—Clear lemon-yellow with disk of purplish black.

Riverton Gem—Old-gold, suffused with red. August to October.

R. G. HELIANTHEMUM—(Rock Rose). A low-growing plant covered with fine flowers through the early summer. Cut back after blooming. A very fine plant for the rockery that covers a large area, with splendid green foliage and fine blossoms. In pots only.

mutabile—Pink or yellow.

HELIOPSIS—(Hardy Zinnia). Very brilliant border plant, resembling a double sunflower.

scabra imbricata—Double yellow flowers on long, wiry stems.

HEMEROCALLIS—(Yellow Day Lily). Attractive lily-like flowers in various shades of yellow. By careful selection varieties blooming from early summer until fall can be found. Very valuable in shrubbery plantings, or the back of the perennial borders; will thrive in sun or shade.

apricot—Apricot-yellow. Blooms in June. Very attractive. 1 to 2 feet.

baroni—A rare species of bright yellow. One of the finest day lilies, growing 2 to 3 feet. Blooms in August and September. \$0.50

calipso—Very similar to baroni, taller and blooms two weeks later. \$0.50

flamid—Large orange flowers in early June.

flava—Golden yellow flowers, very sweet-scented. Blooms in June.

Gold Dust—Indian yellow, June flowering. About 2½ feet.

May Queen—An early flowering orange. Very good.

Orange Man—Clear bright orange. June and July.

Sir Michael Foster—Bright clear yellow in July. 3 feet.

thunbergi—Flowers and growth much like flava but blooms a month later. Lemon yellow.

R. G. HEUCHERA—(Coralbells). Splendid low-growing plants for the front of the border or rockery, with an abundance of graceful bell-like flowers in panicles. Fine for cutting.

alba—Creamy white.

hybrids—Every shade from creamy white to brightest red.

sanguinea—Bright crimson, flowering from June to September.

HESPERIS—(Sweet Rocket).

matronalis—Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes 2 to 3 feet, in June and July. Will grow anywhere, and reproduce themselves from seed. Admired very much in our garden.

HIBISCUS—(Mallow Marvels). A very showy border plant, blooming from late summer until frost. Tall-growing, with large leaves that are very decorative. Flowers are white, pink and red. Order by color desired.

HOLLYHOCKS—An old-fashioned garden flower, but one of the best for massing back of the perennial border or among the shrubbery. We have both single and double in the following colors:

Bright Rose
Newport Pink
Yellow

Dark Red

Maroon
Light Red
White

Imperator—Something entirely different in Hollyhocks. The flowers are 5½ to 6½ inches across, with wide outer petals deeply fringed and elegantly frilled. In the center is a double rosette 2 inches across, giving a crested effect. Wonderful blend of soft colors, in many combinations.

HYPERICUM—(Gold Dust Plant). A gracefully arching border plant, drooping apparently from the weight of the flowers, although the flowers all face upward.

henryi—The hardiest of the upright growers. Color is rich golden yellow over the entire season. 2 feet. \$0.50

R. G. olympicum—Half prostrate species. \$0.50

R. G. reptans—Distinct trailing species. During July and August bears very large, soft yellow flowers, tinged red. \$0.50

R. G. IBERIS—(Hardy Candytuft). Evergreen prostrate plants covered in spring with clusters of small white or lavender flowers.

R. G. ICELAND POPPY—The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage. Throughout the season they produce a profusion of charming cup-shaped flowers on stems 1 foot high. One of the earliest spring flowers. Bright yellow.

IRIS—See our complete Iris list, page 12.

LATHYRUS—(Perennial Flowering Pea). Much like the annual sweet pea in flower form, but not fragrant. Valuable for covering trellises, stumps or rock walls. Much used in perennial borders, as they are extremely showy. Come in red, white and rose-pink.

LAVATERA—cashmiriana—(Tree Mallow). A tall growing plant, covered all season with bright rose-pink flowers. Something new, from England.

LIATRIS—(Kansas Gay Feather). Nothing can be planted in the garden that will attract more attention, on account of its unusual and odd appearance. In midsummer it throws up large spikes of rich purple flowers, which are a great attraction to butterflies.

pycnostachya—The rich purple sort.

spicata—Similar to above, not quite so tall, blooms a little earlier.

R. G. LILY OF THE VALLEY—(*Convallaria majalis*). This most desirable plant responds to good treatment most readily. A shady place, plenty of moisture in the spring, and an inch of old manure every fall will give a wonderful profusion of flowers. Plant in the fall if possible.

LILIES—See description of our full line, page 14.



LINARIA—(Kenilworth Ivy). Easily grown plants, surrounded by many racemes of tiny flowers.

dalmatica—Glaucous foliage and bright yellow flowers. 4 feet.

R. G. LINUM—(Flax). A desirable border plant with airy graceful foliage and beautiful large flowers throughout the summer.

flavum—A very fine variety with clear yellow blossoms throughout the summer.

perenne—Very attractive both for bloom and foliage. Early in spring covered with a mass of light blue flowers, and keeps blooming almost all through the summer.

LUPINES—Foot-long spikes of pea-shaped flowers on 3-foot stems. Many of the flowers are quite fragrant. The colors are white, pink, rose and blue. Early June.

English hybrids—Featuring pink tints.

polyphyllus albus—A hardy type with white blossoms that arrive very early in the season.

polyphyllus blue—Like the above with blue blossoms.

LYCHNIS—(Campion). An old-fashioned flower again coming into favor. Their large heads of brilliant-colored flowers liven up the border during summer and autumn.

chalcedonica—Sometimes known as Maltese Cross. Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers over a long blooming period.

LYTHRUM—*Roseum superbum*—(Loose Strife). Large rose-colored flowers. Very showy. Splendid for banks of streams or ponds.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE—See page 4.

MERTENSIA—(Blue Bells). One of the finest of the early spring flowers for the shady garden.

ciliata—The native Blue Bell, growing 3 to 4 feet in height. Flowers light blue, changing to pink as they fade.

virginica—A lower-growing plant, much more popular in our gardens. Flowers similar to above. A very interesting plant.

NEPETA—(Ground Ivy). A plant of the catnip family that is very useful as a ground covering under shrubbery or shady places where grass is hard to grow. Must have well-drained soil.

R. G. glechoma—A trailing plant with bright green, attractive foliage. Frequently used in flower boxes.

R. G. Mussini—An excellent plant for the border or rockery. Dwarf, compact, it produces masses of beautiful lavender bloom practically all summer. 12 inches.

ORIENTAL POPPY—(*Papaver orientale*).

For gorgeous coloring the Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. In shrubberies and herbaceous borders they produce brilliant effects. Best planted in August. In spring from pots only.

Oriente bracteatum—Bright orange-red, silky flowers in May and June.

Beauty of Livermore—Extra large scarlet flowers with black blotch. The choicest red. \$0.50

Goliath—Large bright red.

Olympia—Of strong, vigorous, compact growth, not exceeding 2½ feet in height. Most profuse bloomer of the poppies. Blooms 4 inches across, fully double when first open, as they mature showing a slight center. Brilliant flame scarlet, with salmon sheen.

Mrs. Perry Pink. Our best pink poppy. Very delicate color, exceedingly attractive. \$0.50

Mrs. Perry White—Something new in Orientale poppies. A fine satiny white with crimson blotch. \$0.50

Queen Alexandra—Rosy dark salmon with deep crimson blotch. Large flowering. \$0.50

PENTSTEMON—(Beard tongue). One of the most useful border plants. Tall flower spikes rise from a mat of ornamental leaves. The red-flowered variety attracts the hummingbird. The blooming season is from June to October.

barbatus—Slender, scarlet-red flowers on long wiry stems. Very graceful.

gloxinioides—Gloxinia-like flowers of various shades of rose, lilac crimson and purple on 2 foot stems.

grandiflorus—Very tall plant with flowers 2 inches long, in lavender blue.

PEONIES—See our complete Peony list, page 15.

PHLOX—The beautiful hardy Phlox are the most effective plants for the garden during the late Summer and Fall. Their mass of color, in so many varied shades add interest to any planting. They thrive on well enriched soil with plenty of water during the blooming season. We have listed below a representative line of colors.

alpha—Rosy purplish-red with bright green shiny foliage. Medium height.

Coquelicot—Pure bright scarlet with crimson eye.

R. G. divaricata canadensis—A native species, blooming very early in the spring. Large fragrant lavender flowers on 10-inch stems.

Eclaireur—Large flowering rosy-lavender. One of our best phlox.

Elizabeth Campbell—Light salmon-pink, shading lighter toward center. The finest Phlox of this color, but rather hard to establish.

Fuerbrand—Brilliant red, very free-flowering. Medium height.

Hercules—Rosy purple on long spikes. Early flowering.

Isabey—Very dark salmon pink with dark eye. A real beauty.

Jules Sandeau—Large, free-flowering; brilliant pink flowers. Dwarf growing, usually about ten inches.

Louise Abbema—White. A rather dwarf variety.

maculata—One of the earliest flowering, blooming through May, June and July. Will do well in poor, sandy soil. Rosy red.

Miss Lingard—The best white Phlox. Blooms in June and again in September. Immense flower heads.

Mrs. Jenkins—Very free flowering early white.

Nicholas Flammel—Beautiful shades of scarlet-red in large spreading trusses.

Peach Blossom—A beautiful silvery pink, shading to white in center.

Pharaon—Enormous flowers of clear lilac-rose with a large white center.

Queen of Groups—Beautiful rose-pink, each floweret very large. Large trusses of flowers on strong stems. One of the best pinks on the market.

Rheinlander—Salmon-pink with large flowers.

Rijnstroom—Very large carmine-rose blooms on immense trusses.

Special French—Glowing pink. Mammoth trusses.

Strauss—Purplish-violet, very strong grower.

R. P. Struthers—Bright rosy-carmine with claret red eye. Very showy.

Tapis Blanc—Low-growing white.

Thor—One of the best salmon-pink with small red eye. Very free-flowering.

Von Lassburg—Tall-growing late white. Large trusses of flowers on long strong stems. One of the best whites for the back of the border.

Wurtenburg—Medium growing, with large trusses of rich salmon pink with dark eye. One of the best in this color.

R. G. PHLOX SUBLATA—(Creeping Phlox). A splendid rock garden plant, but equally useful for border edging, ground cover or for covering graves. During April and May the dainty, moss-like, evergreen foliage is hidden by masses of bloom.

Lilacea—Soft lavender with light eye.

Perfection—Deep pink with red eye.

Vivid—Bright rosy-pink with darker eye.

PHYSOSTEGIA—(False Dragonhead). A plant much valued for its long spikes of graceful flowers blooming in late Summer. Very fine cut flowers.

virginica—Rosy-purple flowers on tall spikes.

virginica alba—Same as above in white.

PLATYCODON—(Balloon Flower). Showy garden flowers that attract much attention, as buds resemble tiny balloons.

grandiflorum—Flowers single, in white or clear blue.

POLEMONIUM—(Jacob's Ladder). A handsome border plant with fern-like foliage. Rich soil and some shade.

coeruleum—Erect stems of sky-blue flowers, June to July. 12-18 inches.



ENGLISH LUPINES—See page 8.

PRIMULA-PRIMROSE—This group contains many interesting types, all quite hardy if given their requirements. All of them do much better in shade, and considerable moisture is essential. We find the North side of a wall an almost ideal situation. Humus in the form of peat or leaf mold is essential, and liberal applications of manure are welcome. No garden or rock garden is complete without a liberal planting of these colorful flowers. One of the most popular types is the Polyanthus or Bunch Primrose, the best strain of which is the Munstead.

Munstead Hybrids—In these hybrids are the maroon with yellow centers, yellow with red centers, red with yellow centers and many other mixtures.

Florindae—Unusually large leaf clusters, surrounded by a two-foot stem carrying whorls of yellow pendant flowers.

saxatile—Spikes of lavender flowers. Dwarf plants.

R. G. PRUNELLA—(Self-heal). Splendid rock garden plants if given some shade throughout the summer.

grandiflora—Violet or purple flowers all summer.

stylosa—Very vigorous grower with larger spikes of bloom than grandiflora.

PYRETHRUM—(Painted Daisy). Nothing can surpass the Pyrethrums for profusion of bloom from May to July. As a cut flower they are unsurpassed, as their brilliant colors and long stems make them ideal for decorative purposes.

English hybrids—Mixed colors, ranging from white, pink through to deepest rose.

grandiflora pink—Selected shades of pink to deep rose.

uliginosum—White daisy-like flowers in masses in August.

RANUNCULUS—(Buttercups). For an early-flowering yellow plant for the border try this pretty double, chrysanthemum-like flower. Low-growing, with dark green foliage that is beautiful when flowers are gone.

ROCK PLANTS and ROCK GARDENING are fascinating subjects and it is surprising how many city gardens have a corner suitable for rockeries. All rock plants are marked R. G.

ROSES—Page 24.

RUDBECKIA—(Coneflower). In this group of flowers are the midsummer-flowering to late fall-flowering plants. Tall-growing, very suitable for the back of the border or massing in shrubbery.

golden glow—Tall-growing brilliant yellow flowers, well known to everyone.

Iaciniata—The single type, large cone centers.

Newmanni—The perennial form of the old fashioned Black Eyed Susan. Deep orange-yellow flowers with dark purple cone, on long wiry stems.



SEDUM—Altissimum

purpurea—Peculiar reddish-purple flowers with very large cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October.

SALVIA—(Meadow Sage). A group of plants that are needed in every garden. Small graceful flowers on fine spikes.

azurea—Our native species, growing 3 to 4 feet high, and during August and September producing sky-blue flowers in great profusion.

R. G. Silvery Sage—A fast growing shrub-like plant with finely cut silvery foliage.

sylvestris—Spikes of pretty purple violet flowers.

SANTOLINA INCANA—(Lavender Cotton; Ground Cypress). A dwarf evergreen perennial with sweet-smelling grey leaves. Can be trimmed to shape. 1 foot. Good edger.

R. G. SAPONARIA—ocymoides splendens—(Soapwort). Adapted to either the border or rock garden. Low-growing with masses of rosy pink flowers and good foliage.

R. G. SAXIFRAGA—cordifolia—A very easily grown rock garden plant with masses of broad, deep green foliage. Pink flowers on long stems very early in spring. \$0.50

decipiens—One of the finest dwarf rock garden plants. With mossy foliage and white flowers. Green foliage turns a bright crimson in winter.

SCABIOSA—caucasia—(Blue Bonnet). Good border plants. Fine blue flower on long stems, good for cutting. They need good drainage and plenty of sun. 2 feet. July, August.

R. G. SCUTELLARIA—coelestina—(Skull Cap). A new hardy rock garden plant. Flowers yellow, shaped similar to snapdragon. 12 inches, blossoming from June to August.

R. G. SEDUM—The dwarf varieties of this charming plant are especially suited to the rock garden, rock walls, etc., while the taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. They like full sun, although many of them thrive well in shade. Can be used for ground covers where grass is hard to grow.

ewersi—Rose-colored flowers and grey foliage. 4-12 inches.

fabaria—Tall growing, with bright grass green foliage and terminal heads of lilac-purple.

Maximowiczi—A good border plant. Yellow flowers in flat heads, on erect stems. 12-inches.

reflexum—A trailing variety with flower stems in the fork of each leaf. Yellow blossoms.

sarmentosum—Very low-growing dull green, small bright yellow flowers.

spectabile—Brilliant. One of the best taller-growing species for the border. Foliage broad, light green. Late in summer bears large heads of brilliant red flowers. 18-24 inches.

spectabile brilliant atropurpureum—Same as above with purple flowers.

spurium coccineum—A dainty red-tinged variety, of very sprawling habit. Very valuable in the rock garden or rock wall. 6 inches.

telephium—A beautiful flower for contrast. Bronze foliage and buff colored flowers. Grows 12 to 18 inches tall.

turkestanicum—Very low-growing, with deep purple flowers.

NOTE—We have a large collection of rock garden Sedums other than listed. In ordering, if our selection, we will give a varied assortment.

SHASTA DAISY—(*Chrysanthemum maximum*). Improved single daisies. The most useful garden flowers, as they bloom over a long period and are excellent for cutting and furnish the white note so necessary in all garden plantings. By careful selection, blossoms may be had from May to September.

Alaska—Extra large blossoms in June and July.

King Edward VII—Flowers very perfect and extra large. Blooms all season.

Mrs. Chas. Lowthian Bell—Very free flowering, large blossoms. Blooms all season.

Prince—Flowers sometimes five inches across. Extra good for cutting. Blooms all season.

SIDALCEA—(Greek Mallow). Erect-growing, branching plants, with showy flowers during June and July. Excellent for cutting.

candida—Pure white.

listeria—Bright pink.

roseum—Bright rose-pink.

SOLIDAGO—See Golden Rod, page 6.

SPIREA—filipendula—(Meadow Sweet). Beautiful fern-like foliage. During June and July bears large corymbs of small, single, white flowers on 12-inch stems. Excellent for cutting. Blossoms resemble small roses.

STACHYS—(Wound Wort). Fine old fashioned garden plant useful for borders.

R. G. betonica suberba. An attractive rock garden flower, with tufts of deep green foliage, and terminal spikes of rich purple flowers.

Ianata—Bright silvery foliage with purple flowers.

STATICHE—latifolia—(Sea Lavender). Grows as a flat crown of dark leathery leaves. In late summer this is surmounted by a large head of very tiny lavender flowers. Good for drying.

latifolia double—A novelty in plants. Much like above but flowers are very double. \$0.50

SWEET WILLIAM—(*Dianthus barbatus*). The well-known, old-fashioned favorite, needing no description.

atrosanguineus—Blood red, blooms all summer.

Newport Pink—Beautiful salmon-pink.

Red Bedder—Very dark velvety red.

Mixed—In this group are many combinations of red, pink and white.

THALICTRUM—(Meadow Rue). Foliage much resembles maiden hair fern and gives an airy appearance to the garden. The flowers are graceful and feathery.

aquilegifolium—Very graceful plant with foliage much like Columbine. Dainty white flowers.

glaucum—Foliage much like the aquilegia, blue-gray in color. Large heads of dainty, Chinese yellow, fragrant flowers.



MUNSTEAD POLYANTHUS—See page 9.

TROLLIUS—(Globe Flower). One of the most desirable plants for the border, flowering over a long season. Bright yellow and orange blossoms. \$0.50

VALERIANA—officinalis—(Garden Heliotrope). First-class plants for the big border. The blooms are tiny white things, but they come in great heads that are most decorative. 5 feet. July.

VERONICA—Some of the most beautiful subjects for the garden or rockery are found in this hardy family. Given a sunny location they thrive in an amazing manner.

R. G. allioni—Prostrate ground cover. Violet flowers. Evergreen.

R. G. balfouriana—Pale violet-blue. 3 inches.

R. G. corybosa—Excellent for rock garden. 12 inches. Pale blue.

elegantissima—Spikes of blue flowers from June to August.

incana—A dwarf plant valuable for bordering the garden. The foliage is a trim gray rosette; the flowers amethyst-blue in June. By cutting off flower stalks when faded the beauty of the foliage is increased.

longifolia subsessiles—One of the best blue flowering plants, being in constant bloom from July to September. Two foot spikes of deep blue flowers. Good for cutting.

alba—Same as above, with white flowers.

multifida—Large blue flowers. 12 to 18 inches.

orchidea—Very good, tall, clear blue. 2-3 feet.

R. G. pectinata—Of great value as a carpeter, as it will cover and bind the steepest banks. Evergreen. The foliage is grey-green and grows only 2 or 3 inches high. The pink flowers are unimportant.

R. G. pendulculata—Of great value as a ground cover. Large blue flowers.



BLEEDING HEART—See page 3.

R. G. prostrata—Low-growing, fine-foliaged plant, covered with fine blue flowers.

R. G. Royal Blue—A fine rock garden plant. 8 inches.

R. G. rupestris—One of the handsomest rock garden plants. Pretty green foliage, covered with spikes of bright blue flowers. Also valuable for front of borders.

spicata—Long spikes, violet-blue, in June and July. One of the best.

R. G. teucrium—Dwarf, spreading variety, lovely for the rockery or border. Flowers bright gentian-blue in May and June.

virginica—A very free-blooming type that carries erect blue or white spikes that grow 4 feet high.

R. G. VINCA—minor—(Trailing Myrtle). Evergreen plants of great utility and much beauty. Can be used for carpeting under trees and shrubs and will do well in heavy shade.

VIOLA CORNUTA—(Tufted Pansy). This is the best edging plant for the hardy border or garden. Keeping the plants sheared frequently, so they do not go to seed, they are in continuous bloom from April until October. Mixed, \$2.00 per dozen clumps

Named varieties:

Admiration—Deep violet.

Blue Perfection—Light blue.

Lutea splendens—Rich golden yellow.

Papilio—Blue and white.

R. G. VIOLETS—

odorata—Small purple violet, known to everyone.

canadense—Small white-flowered.

Large Flowering Blue—A beautiful flower on long stems.

VINES—We have experimented long and can now offer a list of vines that will give satisfaction in Colorado. See page 27.

WATER GARDENS are very satisfactory features of the landscape, and most water plants are easily grown. Placed so as to reflect features of the architecture or planting, the pool is always a source of pleasure. They are very easily adapted to any type or size of garden.

WATER HYACINTHS—Interesting subjects for the pool. Equipped with water roots, they do not anchor themselves, but float on top of the water. Rarely blooms, but gives a fine show of flat green foliage.

IRIS

CULTURE. The culture of Iris is of the simplest. Plant so that the top of the rhizome is not more than one inch below the surface of the ground. Any sunny location on any well drained soil will do. No manure should be permitted to come in contact with the rhizomes. They can be planted any time when not in bloom, although summer and fall are the best.

Iris are exceptionally free from disease, root rot being the most troublesome. This is caused by poor drainage, lack of sunlight, some injury to the plant, or accumulation about the plant of decaying vegetable matter such as old foliage, which should be removed from the plant in early spring. The best way to treat root rot is to scrape away the decayed and affected part of the plant, and fully expose to sunlight for several days. Dusting the rhizome and soil with powdered gypsum is an extra precaution. Colorado Iris are seldom troubled by this disease.

RATINGS. The Iris Society rates all Iris on the basis of one hundred, which represents perfection. The figures arrived at immediately follow the names in the list below. This symposium figure shows more clearly the garden value of the Iris than does the price. In all cases the matter of price is a consideration of supply and demand. The following is a check list of the varieties planted in our garden where they may be examined side by side in their blooming season.

In the following descriptions the letter S has been used to denote the standards or upper half of the flowers, and F to describe the falls or the petals inclined downward.

We guarantee all Iris sent out by us to be healthy and absolutely true to name, all large rhizomes.

WHITE

Fairy, 76	White delicately bordered with pale blue. Tall, fragrant and a great favorite.	\$0.35
Kashmir White, 86	Beautiful waxy white. One of the finest white Iris, tall growing, lemon scented.	\$0.75
La Niegé, 78	One of the best midseason whites.	\$0.35
Mme. Chereau, 74	White elegantly frilled with azure blue.	2 for \$0.35
White Knight, 79	An absolutely white Iris, even the beard is white. Late bloomer.	\$0.35

WHITE BI-COLOR

Anna Leslie , 77—S, clear white. F, rich carmine. Very attractive.	\$0.50
Dalila , 76—S, ivory white, rosy lavender flushed. F, bright red. Late blooming.	\$0.35
Rhein Nixe , 82—S, pure snow white. F, rich pansy violet with white edging.	2 for \$0.35
Tristram , 82—S, clear white. F, deep purple with white markings.	\$0.35

YELLOW

Marsh Marigold , 82—S, rich buttercup yellow. F, velvety brownish red with yellow margin.	\$0.75
Mme. Chobaut , 81—S, flushed rosy bronze. F, yellow stitched with Prussian red. Red throat, orange beard. Late.	\$0.50
Shekinah , 84—Clear soft yellow with a delightful fragrance.	\$0.50
Sherwin Wright , 77—Uniform rich yellow. An old favorite. Very vigorous grower.	2 for \$0.35
Virginia Moore , 81—Dark clear chrome yellow. Tall.	2 for \$0.35

PINK

Aphrodite , 88—Clear bright violet pink. The best pink Iris to be introduced. Tall growing, of perfect form, prolific of blossom. Fragrant.	\$1.00
Balboa , 83—Beautiful deep mauve. Rare variety, very large, flowers perfectly shaped.	\$0.50
Cecil Minturn , 79—Soft ruffled pink. Late-blooming, with exquisite large flowers.	\$0.50
Delicatissima , 80—Beautiful delicate lavender pink.	\$0.50
Dream , 84—Soft clear uniform pink. Late bloomer.	\$0.50
Georgia , 83—Uniform bright rose pink with striking orange beard. Very popular, large and free blooming.	\$0.50
Lohengrin , 76—Soft rosy mauve, ruffled on edges. Very satisfactory.	2 for \$0.35
Rosalba , 80—Dark brilliant deep rose. Extra good for landscaping.	\$0.35

BLUE

Ballerine , 89—S, light violet blue. F, darker blue, Blossoms large and sweet scented. The satisfactory blue.	\$0.75
Brandywine , 81—Clear Azure blue. Late-flowering.	\$0.50
E. H. Jenkins , 82—Pale steel blue self color. Striking.	\$0.50
Halo , 83—S, pale violet blue. F, dark violet blue veined with golden brown. Large blossoms.	\$0.50
Igouf —Lavender blue with cream and tan edge. Very striking on account of canary yellow throat.	\$0.35
Lady Foster , 85—Pale violet blue, delightfully scented. Very tall strong stems, one of the best blues.	\$0.75
Oriflame , 78—S, very large bright blue. F, dark purple. One of the largest Iris and very free blooming.	\$0.50
Variegata —Valuable for its variegated green and white foliage. Blue flowers.	\$0.35

LAVENDER

Afterglow , 82—Soft greyish lavender shading to rich yellow at throat. Free blooming.	\$0.50
Asia , 92—S, pale silvery lavender. F, very pale violet purple. Color blend is extraordinary and impossible to describe. One of the tallest Iris.	\$2.00

B. Y. Morrison , 84—S, pale lavender violet. F, velvety purple with lavender border. A great favorite.	\$0.75
Conquistador , 89—S, lavender violet. F, deeper violet. One of the tallest growing Iris, valuable in any garden. Very large flowers.	\$2.00
Lord of June , 88—Soft rich violet. Very fragrant. One of the finest and best known Iris. Large flowers.	\$0.50
Mlle. Schwartz , 88—Soft mauve with lavender tinge. An exceptionally fine tall-growing Iris.	\$0.50
Mother of Pearl , 84—A favorite Iris with bluish lavender iridescent coloring. Valuable for its strong flowers.	\$0.50
Pallida Dalmatica , 88—An outstanding large-flowered Iris. Blossoms very fragrant, clear lavender with pink reflections. Tall-growing and very graceful.	2 for \$0.35
Pallida Princess Beatrice , 95—An improved Dalmatica with blossoms of silvery lavender, of exquisite satiny texture. Very fine.	\$0.35
Queen Caterina , 88—A truly great Iris with large blossoms of pale lavender violet with an iridescent sheen.	\$0.50
Sweet Lavender , 85—S, pale lavender. F, Chinese violet.	\$0.50
Zouave , 75—S, white ground suffused with bright lilac. F, white peppered and veined bright lilac. An extraordinary coloring. Late-flowering.	\$0.50

PURPLE

Archeveque , 81—S, purple violet. F, plum purple. A brilliant color effect for mass planting.	2 for \$0.35
Kochii , 75—One of the earliest Iris. Deep blackish purple. Low-growing, exceedingly beautiful.	2 for \$0.35



IRIS IN LANDSCAPING

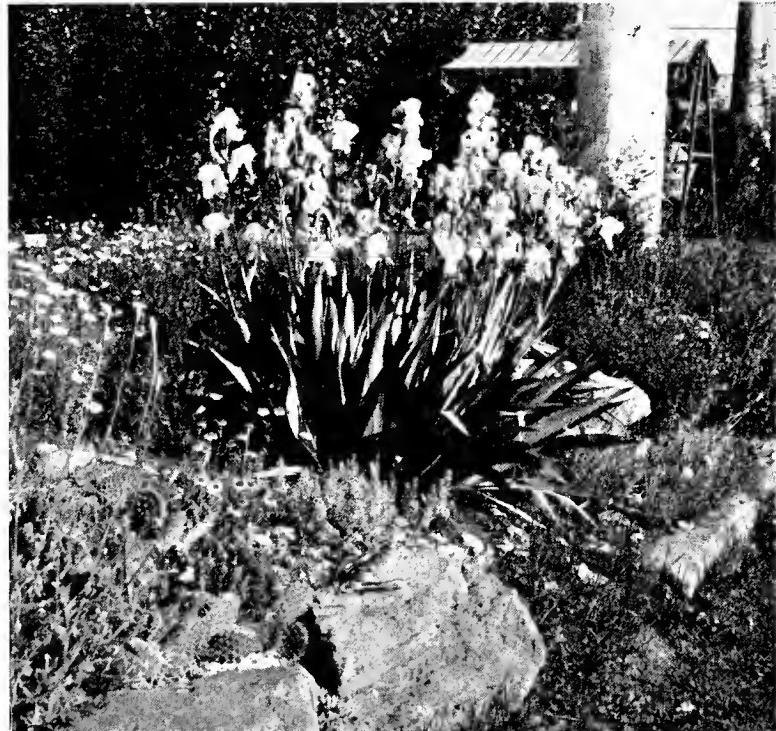
Lent A. Williamson , 88—A beautiful soft toned Iris. S, soft campanula violet. F, velvety pansy violet.	\$0.50
Souv. Mme. Gaudichau , 91—Deep velvety purple, large flowers on well branched stalks. Very popular.	\$0.75
Vallery Mayet , 79—S, rose purple flushed yellow. F.	\$0.35
Tom Tit , 74—Low growing bright purple Iris, unexcelled for the front of the perennial border.	\$0.35

RED TONES

Ambassaduer , 91	A regal Iris so low in price all may enjoy its beauty. Immense blossoms on tall graceful stalks. S, smoky lavender purple. F, deep rich velvety violet red.	\$0.50
Magnifica , 85	Crimson toned bi-color. Its richness of color, large flowers and delicious fragrance makes it one of the finest Iris.	\$0.75
Medrano , 84	A rich and distinctive Iris with large blossoms of rich smoky wine red.	\$0.50
Opera , 82	One of the richest violet red toned bi-colors. Even the beard is reddish. Falls like a piece of velvet.	\$0.75
Seminole , 83	Unequaled in brilliance of color. Rich velvety crimson bi-color, altogether different from Opera.	\$0.50

COLORS DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE

Isoline , 83	S, silvery lilac flushed yellow. F, old rose with golden veins at throat. One of the most distinctive Iris.	2 for \$0.35
Prosper Laugier , 86	A brown toned Iris. S, iridescent fiery bronze. F, rich velvety ruby red. Very distinctive and unusual.	2 for \$0.35
Prospero , 82	S, lavender suffused with yellow. F, deep reddish purple. Similar to Lent A. Williamson but a larger flower.	\$0.50
Sindjkha , 81	A blend somewhat like Asia. S, lilac suffused drab. F, Chinese violet shading to reddish brown. Cannot be adequately described.	\$0.50
Quaker Lady , 72	S, tawny lavender shading yellow. F, deep blue shading to yellow at base.	2 for \$0.35



GERMAN IRIS

DWARF IRIS

The dwarf Iris are among our earliest spring flowers, and are indispensable for border plantings and in the rock gardens.

Light blue	\$0.35
Deep purple	2 for \$0.35

IRIS COLLECTIONS

Many of our customers have never had a chance to see our Iris garden in full bloom, and a printed description is hard to visualize. We have watched these in flower, and offer three collections that we would choose for garden planting.

Collection No. 1, our **All Color Collection**. \$1.00

White Knight	Pallida dalmatica
Virginia Moore	Archeveque
Rosalba	Kochii
Brandywine	Seminole
Isoline	Prosper Laugier

Collection No. 2, our **"Blended Collection."** \$2.50

Marsh Marigold	Sindjkha	Vallery Mayet
Prosper Laugier	Igouf	Medrano
Rosalba	Dalila	Mme. Austin

Collection No. 3, our **"Large Flowering Collection."** \$5.00

Kashmir White	Mme. Schwartz
Mme. Chobaut	Queen Caterina
Balboa	Lent A. Williamson
Balerine	Medrano
Lady Foster	Prospero
Sindjkha	Ambassadeur
	Conquistador

LILIES

LILIES are our most valuable flowers for the shady or semi-shady garden. Besides shade they require good drainage and appreciate sand, leaf mold and peat. Except for the Candidum they are all planted deep; so deep and thorough preparation of the soil is essential. Surround all bulbs with a handful of sand and peat.

Lilies should be planted in quantity in large gardens. Write for attractive case and hundred prices.

The following lilies should be planted in the fall, any time until the ground is frozen. The Japanese lilies are late to arrive but if possible to get them in the ground before spring it is much better.

JAPANESE LILIES

Auratum or Gold Banded Lily of Japan is the showiest lily we have. Immense fragrant white flowers dotted with crimson; each petal striped golden yellow. Should be planted one foot deep, either fall or spring. Blossoms late in summer.

Rubrum—One of the best known lilies. Flowers crimson with ground work of white. Blooms in August. Plant eight inches to one foot deep, turning bulb slightly to one side, either spring or fall.

Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

OTHER LILIES

Canarium or Madonna Lily. This is one of the few lilies that will succeed in full sun. By far the best of the white lilies, and to many, the loveliest of lilies. Very fragrant. Must be planted in August or September, four inches deep.

Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

Canadense—Yellow to orange drooping flowers, spotted inside. Require a moist shady place. Must be planted in the fall. Plant eight inches to one foot deep. Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

Croceum—A handsome, showy tall growing lily. The stems are sometimes three to six foot carrying large clusters of bright orange flowers spotted purple. Plant same as Elegans, but a much finer lily. Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

Davidii—A dainty orange lily, spotted maroon. Tall growing, with ten or more flowers to stalk. Resembled the Tiger Lily, but is smaller and more dainty. \$0.40 each or \$4.00 per dozen

Elegans—Large flaring orange red flowers on eighteen inch stems. Blossoms in June. Plant eight inches deep. Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

Henryi—A bright orange reflexed lily growing 4 feet high. Quite hardy and will thrive in heavy shade. Plant one foot deep.

Large bulbs 50c each or \$5.00 per dozen

Humboldtii—One of the finest California lilies. Grows six to ten feet and has large clusters of soft orange reflexed flowers. Soil should be medium heavy. Thrives best in deep shade. Plant one foot deep, tilting slightly on side.

Large bulbs 60c each or \$6.00 per dozen

Martagon or European Turk's-cap Lily. In congenial soil this lily will grow six foot, stems carrying large clusters of deep purple flowers, waxy and reflexed. Hardy and easily grown but must be planted in the fall eight inches to one foot deep.

Large bulbs 40c each or \$4.00 per dozen

Regale—The finest white trumpet lily. When established carries large clusters of flowers. Very fragrant. Blooms in July, stems frequently 4 foot high. Plant eight inches deep.

Large bulbs 50c each, or \$5.00 per dozen

Superbum—A tall growing lily, red spotted yellow to crimson. Must have good soil, shade and moist location. Plant eight inches to one foot deep, in fall. Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

Tenuifolium—A beautiful little reflexed scarlet lily. Narrow leaved, slender growing, the stems sometimes carrying fifteen to twenty flowers. Fine for the Rock Garden. Does best in cool shady location. Plant three to four inches deep, in groups of three or more. Bulbs 35c each or \$3.00 per dozen

Tigrinum splendens. The common Tiger Lily. Large reflexed orange red flowers, spotted purple. Grows equally well in sun or shade. Very hardy, blossoming in July. Plant eight inches deep.

Tigrinum flore-plena. The double form of the above. Large bulbs 30c each or \$2.50 per dozen

deep, the size of the bed to be planted should be dug and a foot of old manure put in the bottom. Wet and pack this and fill the hole to the top with the best soil available. First class dirt for this purpose is the spent soil or so-called "bench dirt" from greenhouses growing roses. Before the peonies are put in, this bed must be settled to its final level. This is very important. Peonies that are planted too deep or that are later covered to a depth of over three inches will either bloom very poorly or not at all.



HUMBOLDTI, CALIFORNIA'S FINEST LILY

FALL PLANTING

FALL PLANTING OF PEONIES IS IMPERATIVE.

The varieties we offer were selected after careful study and each is good value at the quoted price. TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT LATER, PEONIES SHOULD ALWAYS BE BOUGHT SOLELY ON A QUALITY BASIS.

We guarantee all our peonies to be healthy and absolutely true to name.

EARLY WHITE

Festiva Maxima, 93—(Miellez, 1853). A large and very popular white peony with center petals flecked red. A tall, strong, free bloomer of the rose type. \$0.75

Jubilee, 89—(Pleas, 1908). Rose type of ivory white, changing to pure white. Very large flowers in clusters on tall stems. \$3.00

Laura Dessert, 88—(Dessert, 1903). Cream-white guard petals with light yellow center. Classed as a rose type but very near the bomb. The nearest approach to a yellow peony. \$3.00

Duchess De Nemours. Sulphur white without flecks. Fragrant. Opening buds very beautiful. \$1.00

LeCynge, 99—(Lemoine, 1907). A superb milk-white peony of globular, compact habit with incurved petals. An immense, free bloomer with the darkest of green foliage. This is the finest of all white peonies. \$6.00

PEONIES

The Peony is the Queen of the June flowers. Its vigor and hardiness recommends it to the gardener and the profusion of fine blooms makes an appeal to every one. Given their few simple requirements, they repay the planter more generously than do any other hardy herbaceous plant. A well planted bed of good peonies is an asset of constantly increasing value.

CULTURE. Inasmuch as peony roots are set for ten years or more the soil they are planted in should be of the best. If the soil is impoverished, a hole three feet

Mme. Jules Dessert, 94—(Dessert, 1909). White, overlaid with delicate tints of pink and buff, splashed with carmine. Flowers large and well formed with long, broad petals and a few golden stamens adding to their beauty. \$3.00

Secretary Fewkes, 91—(Shaylor). A large, full, creamy white peony with lighter center. The rose type with a rose fragrance. \$4.00

MID-SEASON WHITE

James Kelway, 87—(Kelway, 1900). A rose-white changing to milk-white. Flowers borne in clusters and fragrant. A tall free bloomer of the semi-rose type. \$1.50

Kelway's Glorious, 98—(Kelway, 1909). Cream white overlaid with a soft rose blush. Flowers of the double rose type. One of the very finest whites. \$7.50



YELLOW DAY LILY—See page 6.

La Rosiere, 83—(Crousse, 1888). White flower, flat and interspersed with golden stamens, resembling a water lily. A free bloomer and in clusters. \$1.00

Marie Jacquin, 83—(Verdier). Beautiful flower of rosy white. One of the best semi-doubles. \$0.75

Mme. Emil Lemoine, 89—(Lemoine, 1899). Semi-rose type of milk-white. Large double cup-shaped flowers, with imbricated petals. Fragrant and a free bloomer. \$1.50

Monsieur Dupont, 85—(Calot, 1872). A tall and erect semi-rose type of cream white, with petals streaked crimson and intermingled with yellow stamens. \$1.00

Mont Blanc, 86—(Lemoine, 1899). Compact, globular, rose type of milk white. Fragrant and free blooming. \$2.50

Primavere, 86—(Lemoine, 1907). Compact, flat bomb type, with creamy white guards splashed crimson and center light sulphur yellow. A near approach to yellow. \$3.00

LATE WHITE

Alsace Lorraine, 88—(Lemoine, 1906). Semi-rose type of rich creamy white, with the center petals delicately tinted brownish yellow. Flowers in clusters. \$2.00

Avalanche, 87—(Crousse, 1886). A pure white with a creamy center often splashed with carmine. Opens like a rosebud and is very fragrant. Large, convex blooms on strong, erect stems. \$0.75

Baroness Schroeder, 90—(Kelway, 1899). Flesh white, sometimes light pink on first opening, fading to pure white. Delightfully fragrant with splendid keeping qualities as a cut flower. One of the most beautiful and valuable white peonies. \$1.50

Couronne D'Or, 81—(Calot, 1873). Flat, semi-rose type of white and yellow tints. A popular and free blooming variety. \$0.75

Marie LeMoine. One of the best late white. Creamy, Ivory, with occasional carmine tips. Rose type flower. \$1.00

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 91—(Brand, 1907). Soft, shell pink, bleaching to white with crimson markings on the edge of the rich and crinkled petals. A very beautiful white peony and valuable as a cut flower. \$5.00

Enchantress, 89—(Lemoine, 1903). Large rose type of creamy white, with guards splashed crimson. Center slightly flecked with crimson, with a greenish reflex. Blooms at end of season. \$3.00

Frances Willard, 91—(Brand, 1907). Full globular rose type of blush white, occasionally touched with carmine. Free blooming and fragrant, of strong and healthy growth. \$2.50

Solange, 97—(Lemoine, 1907). A very fine, rare peony. Waxy white with shades of buff and a glow of golden lights at heart. Flowers extra large with broad, rounded petals of fine form. \$2.50

EARLY PINK

Edulis Superba, 78—(Lemoine, 1842). Brilliant deep pink. Early and fragrant as a rose. \$0.75

Eugenie Verdier, 86—(Calot, 1864). A tall and graceful hydrangea-pink peony of the semi-rose type. \$1.00

La Fee, 91—(Lemoine, 1906). Compact globular rose type of deep rose-pink with very long petals. A tall, free bloomer. \$10.00

Monsieur Jules Elie, 92—(Crousse, 1888). A compact, lilac-rose flower deeper at the base of the petals, with a silvery sheen. \$1.25

Octavie Demay, 85—(Calot, 1867). Flat crown type with guards and center pale hydrangea-pink and collar white. Exceedingly fragrant and of low-growing habit. \$1.00

Therese, 98—(Dessert, 1904). Delicate satiny pink with large, well formed flowers. An exquisite flower and a sure bloomer. \$2.00

MID-SEASON PINK

Claire Dubois, 86—(Crousse, 1886). Compact, globular rose type of clear, deep, violet-rose, tipped silvery white. Large flowers and many blooms. \$1.00

Elwood Pleas, 87—(Pleas, 1900). Compact, rose type of light, violet-rose, shading lilac white. Large and very free blooming, possessing unusual lasting qualities when cut. \$2.00

Georgiana Shaylor, 89—(Shaylor, 1908). Very large rose type of flesh pink, changing to delicate flesh-white in center. Low growing and strong. \$3.00

Helen Wolaver. Recommended especially for our climate. Beautiful shell pink scented like a rose. \$2.00

Unless otherwise specified, all plants are 35c each—\$3.00 per doz. of one variety, four being priced at dozen rate.

Lady Alexander Duff, 91—(Kelway, 1902). An immense cup-shaped flower with very wide imbricated petals. A delicate blush pink shading lighter towards the center. A strong, free bloomer. The main blooms are double and the side blooms are single or semi-double. \$3.00

Marie Crousse, 89—(Crousse, 1892). Bomb type of soft salmon pink, shading to a satiny lilac. Enormous, fragrant flowers on strong stems. \$1.75

Martha Bulloch, 91—(Brand, 1907). Shell pink, with silvery tints, shading to a deep rose-pink in center. A tall growing variety and the largest pink peony. \$5.00

Modeste Guerin, 78—(Guerin, 1845). Bomb type of solferino-pink tinged carmine. Best peony of its color to bloom at this season. \$0.75

Reine Hortense, 87—(Calot, 1857). Bomb type, with a delicate pink center flecked with crimson, surrounded by white. A tall, vigorous, free bloomer. \$1.50

Sarah Bernhardt, 90—(Lemoine, 1906). Clear, deep, apple-blossom pink with silvery tipped petals. Very strong grower, bearing large, beautiful flowers in clusters. Fragrant and one of the finest pinks. \$1.50

Suzette, 80—(Dessert, 1911). Brilliant rose-pink, interspersed with golden stamens. Semi-rose type of elegant shape. A profuse bloomer. \$1.50

Venus, 84—(Kelway, 1888). Compact crown type of pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Well formed and fragrant. \$1.00

Walter Faxon, 93—(Richardson, 1904). A pleasing color combination of bright rose and dark center. A tall, strong free-bloomer, well-formed. \$3.00

LATE PINK

Albert Crousse, 86—(Crousse, 1893). Compact, flat, bomb type of shell pink with center slightly flecked crimson. Large flowers, petals convex and dense. Perfect form and free bloomer. \$0.75

Chestine Gowdy, 84—(Brand, 1913). A striking specimen of the cone-shaped peony. A silvery pink with deeper center. A single flower to stem, perfect form and possessing delightful fragrance. \$1.50

Grandiflora, 88—(Richardson, 1885). An immense, bright shell pink, overlaid with lilac and delicate salmon with a golden glow in the depths of its imbricated waxen petals. Faint but pleasing fragrance. \$1.50

La France, 90—(Lemoine, 1901). A very large, apple-blossom pink of the compact rose type, with outer petals splashed with crimson. A free bloomer. \$3.00

Livingstone, 81—(Crousse, 1879). Large, compact rose type of pale lilac-rose, silver tipped. Tall, reliable grower with exquisite buds. \$1.00

Lovliness, 88—(Hollis, 1907). Large compact rose type. Flat, hydrangea-pink flowers changing to lilac white, the flowers borne in clusters. \$3.00

Marguerite Gerard, 84—(Crousse, 1892). Flesh pink fading to white with yellow stamens distributed among petals. Large compact rose type of medium height. \$1.00

Milton Hill, 90—(Richardson, 1891). Beautiful shade of clear pink, overlaid with a sheen of very delicate lilac. A beautiful cup-shaped flower of the rose type. Very late and very high class. \$4.00

Mme. Auguste Dessert, 86—(Dessert, 1899). Globular semi-rose flower of rose pink, flecked with crimson. Fragrant and a free bloomer. \$1.00

Modele de Perfection, 78—(Crousse, 1875). Compact rose type of light violet rose, center darker. \$1.00

President Wilson, 94—(Thurlow, 1918). Soft rose pink flower with occasional crimson marking. A very fragrant and exquisite variety. \$25.00

Tourangelle, 94—(Dessert, 1910). Cream white overlaid with delicate shades of pink, salmon and buff. Beautiful cup-shaped flowers of exquisite coloring. \$3.00

EARLY RED

Adolphe Rousseau, 86—(Dessert and Mechlin, 1890). Dark, velvety red with garnet hues and a distinct metallic reflex. One of the darkest. Ideal habit with tall, stiff stems. \$1.50

Augustin D'Hour, 78—(Calot, 1867). Medium, compact bomb type of dark brilliant solferino red. The largest red peony. \$0.75

Cherry Hill, 87—(Thurlow, 1915). Semi-rose type of deep garnet, showing a decided sheen. Very tall and erect. \$3.00

Longfellow, 90—(Brand, 1907). The most brilliant crimson peony with a circle of golden stamens surrounding central petals. A long season and free-blooming. Tall and erect; a fine companion for Frances Willard. \$2.50



A PEONY BORDER

Monsieur Martin Cahusac, 88—(Dessert, 1899). Semi-rose type of very dark garnet, with a black reflex. The darkest peony grown. \$2.00

Officinalis Rubra—The old-fashioned double deep red. Flowers for Decoration Day. One of the most decorative peonies. \$1.00

Phillipe Rivoire, 92—(Riviere, 1911). An early rose type of dark crimson. Large, well formed, with sweet fragrance. \$10.00

Richard Carvel, 88—(Brand, 1913). A large bright crimson of the bomb type. A profuse bloomer with delicate fragrance. The best of early reds. \$4.00

MID-SEASON RED

Felix Crousse, 84—(Crousse, 1881). Compact globular type of bright ruby red. \$1.00

Karl Rosefield, 88—(Rosefield, 1908). Large semi-rose type of rich glowing crimson. Tall and erect, and a profuse bloomer. \$1.25

Mary Brand, 87—(Brand, 1907). Full rose type of deep red. A large fragrant flower of medium height on strong stems possessing lasting qualities as a cut flower as well as in the garden. \$2.00

Meissonier, 78—(Crousse, 1886). Medium size bomb type, developing a crown with age. A brilliant, uniform purple red. Tall free bloomer. Sometimes called the American Beauty and a fine cut flower. \$1.00

Midnight. Dark maroon red. Very good for cutting. Midseason. \$1.00

Rosa Bonheur, 90—(Dessert, 1905). Flat rose type of light violet-rose with guards flecked crimson. Flowers borne in clusters. \$3.00

Victorie de la Marne. Very dark purplish red, blooming in late midseason. Very good. \$2.50

LATE RED

Auguste Villaume, 73—(Crousse, 1895). An extra large flower of magnificent form and delightful fragrance. Uniform color of rich violet-rose. \$1.00

Brands Magnificent, 87—(Brand, 1918). Semi-rose type of deep dark red with a bluish cast. Very beautiful in shape and of medium height. \$4.00

SINGLE AND JAPANESE PEONIES

PINK

Kelway's Wild Rose—Rose shading to white at center; prominent yellow stamens. This medium sized single peony is similar in form and color to the native American Wild Rose and is very popular. \$1.50



WATER LILY POND AT NIGHT

O Fugi—A Japanese peony with guard petals of very light pink and center petals or petaloids white with a touch of yellow. \$1.00

Innocence—A single peony, of light lilac-rose with a canary yellow center. Tall, erect and a good bloomer. \$3.00

WHITE

La Fiancee—A large and beautiful single peony of pure white. \$2.00

Exquisite—A Japanese peony of pure white, the center yellow. Guard petals of fine form and substance. Very lovely. \$5.00

RED

Mikado—One of the best red Japanese peonies. Outer petals wide, dark crimson encircling a cushion of golden petaloids, crimson edged and golden tipped. \$2.00

Carnot—A single peony, bright carmine-red in color with prominent yellow stamens. \$1.00

L'Etincelante 8.4—Brilliant, velvety carmine with silvery margin. One of the best single peonies. \$7.50

COLLECTIONS

Many of our customers would rather leave selection of varieties of Peonies to us and we use the same high grade of material in our collections as other orders. Collections facilitate filling orders so prices are a little lower.

SINGLE AND JAPANESE COLLECTIONS

Innocence	\$3.00
Exquisite	5.00
Mikado	2.00
	—
Collection price	\$8.00

HALL OF FAME COLLECTION \$5.00

There are a few peonies that seem to be immune to weather conditions giving satisfactory bloom even the past season. We list them in our "Hall of Fame" collection, as we are sure they should be in every garden.

White—Maxima Festiva

Yellow—Primevere

Pink—Sarah Bernhardt

Rose—Mons Jules Elie

Red—Karl Rosefield

Regular price, \$7.25

TRI-COLOR COLLECTION \$6.50

If you have often cast a longing eye at the so-called "Higher priced" peonies, you will be delighted with the three collections we are offering under our TRI-COLOR collections. Choice can be made of the three of one color, or one of each collection can be chosen for the price of \$6.50.

WHITE

Mme Jules Dessert	
Enchantress	\$6.50
Solange	

PINK

Therese	
Walter Faxon	\$6.50
Tourangelle	

RED

Richard Carvel	
Mary Brand	\$6.50
Rosa Bonheur	

WATER LILIES



WATER LILIES FIT IN ANY GARDEN

Culture—The culture of Water Lilies is very simple, but sometimes is not in accord with the gardener's wishes. A foot and a half of water over MUD, the dirtier the better is all. Roots planted in tubs and boxes do fairly well, but never as well as if they were given a free root run in a larger space.

A foot of mud is about the minimum and more is advantageous. We recommend a filling of cow manure in any condition, topped with six inches of heavy dirt. Shortly after planting a green scum will form which settles in a few days. Now is the time to put a half inch of clean white sand over the bottom of the pool, which should give clear water for the season.

The lilies are plantable in April or May and all that is required is to push them into the mud. If they are delivered growing in pots, plant them pot and all, and then break up the pot with a blow from a hammer.

No fresh water is needed beyond what is necessary to maintain a constant water level. Winter protection may be given by draining the pool or letting the water seep away, and filling it with straw or leaves.

We offer good sized roots of the following varieties at \$1.50 each, and large roots at \$2.00.

Marilacea alba—White.

Marilacea rosea—Light Pink

Pink Opal—Dark Pink

Marilacea Cromatella—Yellow

and at \$2.00 each **SIOUX**, a coppery red changing to deep red.

ROCK GARDENS

Rock Gardens are becoming more and more popular in the outdoor living room. Even on the small lot there is some place to tuck away a compact little garden, which will grow into a very charming spot.

GENERAL INFORMATION

If possible, choose a site away from overhanging trees, where the garden will have full light and air. Take advantage of any slope, however slight. Plan to imitate nature as far as possible, using rocks of varied shapes and sizes, avoiding small boulders. Have ready, when construction starts, a well prepared soil, containing leaf mold or peat, garden loam, free from clay, and sharp, coarse sand. As each rock is put in position, ram the soil back, around and beneath it leaving no air pockets. Rocks should be so placed that rain will run back into the crevices, and the plants have full advantage of air and room. Be sure all rocks are securely placed.

ROCKS

We have always on hand an assortment of rocks suitable for rock garden construction. They are attractive shapes, good sizes, and many of them are lichen covered. We deliver at \$5.00 per ton.

PLANTING

Rock garden plants may be planted in Spring or Fall. If possible, plant in the crevices as the building proceeds, but planting can be done at any time. Spread roots out well and keep plants watered until established.

PLANTS

We are listing the regular rock garden plants, suitable for all type gardens. These are plants of dwarf and creeping habits. There is a wide range of flower form and color, and the blooming season extends over a long period. Most rock garden plants are sun loving but some will thrive equally as well in sun or shade. There are a few plants in the collection that must have shade. We are designating them to assist you in your selection. For full description of these plants see the alphabetical list of Perennial plants, pages 2 to 12.

Achillea	Iceland Poppy
Aethionema	Iris, dwarf (sun or shade)
Ajuda reptans (shade)	Lilium tenuifolium (sun or shade)
Alyssum saxatile	Linaria dalmatica
Anchusa myosotidiflora (shade)	Nepeta Mussini
Armeria	Phlox dwarf varieties
Arenaria	Primula (shade)
Aster Species	Prunella (shade)
Aubretia (shade)	Saponaria
Campanulas in variety (shade)	Saxifraga cordifolia (shade)
Cerastium tomentosum	Saxifraga decipiens (shade)
Dianthus in variety	Scutellaria
Forget-me-not (shade)	Sedums in variety (sun or shade)
Geum	Teucrium orientalis
Gypsophila	Veronica in variety
Helianthemum	Vinca Minor (shade)
Heuchera	Violas in variety (sun or shade)
Hypericum repens	
Iberis	

The permanent beauty of a rock garden depends upon continuous bloom. We list an assortment of 12, furnishing bloom from April until frost.

<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	<i>Armeria</i>
<i>Anchusa myosotidiflora</i>	<i>Aethionema</i>
<i>Campanula porteschliagana</i>	<i>Iceland Poppy</i>
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	<i>Nepeta mussini</i>
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	<i>Phlox sublata Perfection</i>
<i>Gypsophila fraternis</i>	<i>Viola</i>



A ROCK GARDEN

SHRUBS

SHRUB SIZES

Our shrubs are listed "Low," "Medium" and "Large" instead of height in feet. A medium shrub of the taller growing sorts averages three and a half feet, while a large clump may be no taller but very heavily branched

ARALIA (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). An unusual shrub, excellent for contrast planting. The branches are long and slender, the foliage bright, shiny green. In autumn makes a beautiful showing among the brilliant colored shrubs. Sometimes not hardy in Denver, but well worth trying. Average height, 6 feet. Medium plants \$1.00

BARBERRY—The Barberries are low growing shrubs especially good for front of shrubbery borders and foundation plantings. Never grow over 4 feet.

Red Leaved (*Berberis atropurpurea*). A new introduction among shrubs—a plant with distinct bronzy red foliage at all seasons, in midsummer in full sun turning a brilliant red. Growth is the same as the common variety. Useful to add interest and contrast to the greens of the planting. Small plants, \$1.25

Japanese (*Berberis thunbergi*). A dwarf growing, bushy shrub; the thorny twigs densely covered with numerous small leaves that turn a brilliant scarlet in autumn. Branches are studded with crimson fruit until later winter. Makes a compact, hardy, impassable hedge.

Small clumps, \$0.50
Medium clumps, \$.75

Hedging size, see page 26.

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus*)—The Buckthorns are very valuable for tall hedge and screen planting. Of very twiggy growth, they can be pruned and kept to shape. If left untrimmed will grow 10-12 feet high.

R. cathartica (Common Buckthorn)—Foliage very dark green; berries black. Heavy low plants. \$1.00

R. frangula (Glossy Buckthorn)—Dark green foliage, lighter on under side. Berries bright red. Medium plants, \$1.00

BUFFALO BERRY—(*Shepherdia argentea*). A dense growing shrub which closely resembles the Russian Olive for coloring. The fruit is bright red and edible. Very useful for contrast planting. Often grows to 10 feet. Medium plants, \$1.50 Large plants, \$2.00

BUTTERFLY BUSH—Summer Lilac (*Buddleia magnifica*). One of the best of the late summer and fall blooming shrubs. Dies back to the roots each winter, but grows to five or six feet each year. From July until frost is covered with a wealth of lilac-like purple blossoms. Beautiful as a specimen plant. Very fragrant.

4 inch pots, 50c

CARAGANA aborscens—(Siberian Pea Shrubs). An attractive, dense growing shrub with bright green, small locust-like leaves. In early spring it bears numerous pea-like yellow blossoms, followed by small pea-shaped pods that remain after the leaves have fallen. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.

Medium, \$1.00

Large plants, \$1.50

Unusually good for alley, background or screen planting.

CHOKEBERRY—(*Aronia*). Attractive hardy shrubs, doing equally well in either dry or moist locations. Leaves are smooth, pale green, turning brilliant red in autumn. The flowers in June are borne in numerous flat clusters of white, followed by conspicuous berry-like fruits that persist well into the winter. Grows from 6-8 feet high.

arbutifolia—red berried variety.

melanocarpa—black berried variety.

Low plants, \$1.00

CHOKECHERRY, Rocky Mountain—(*Prunus melanocarpa*). A thicket-forming shrub, useful for heavy screen plantings. Inconspicuous flowers very early in spring; fruits in clusters of red and black cherries prized for jelly making. A favorite with the birds. Very tall growing. Large plants, \$1.00

CINQUEFOIL (*Potentilla fruticosa*). A gracefully branching shrub that will grow either in sun or shade, but thrives best in a cool, moist place. All summer it is covered with bright yellow blossoms. Foliage finely cut. Very attractive. Always remains a low bush. Low plants, \$1.00

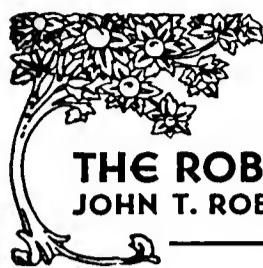
CORALBERRY or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). Of the Snowberry family, this compact, rapidly growing shrub is wonderfully attractive with its dark, close-set foliage and clusters of red berries massed along the drooping branches. Berries adhere until late winter.

Small clumps, 75c

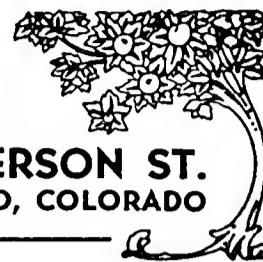
Medium clumps, \$1.00

Very heavy clumps, \$1.50

ROBERTS REMINDERS



PUBLISHED OCCASIONALLY, for the use of COLORADO GARDENERS



THE ROBERTS ROSE CO.
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Jr., Pres.

FEBRUARY, 1932

3450 SO. EMERSON ST.
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

OUR NEW CATALOG

We feel that our catalog is at best but a poor reflection of the plants we have to offer. But since you cannot all come to us, we try by this listing to tell you what we have and what we think it is worth. It cannot be all listed but what we give is an indication of the great assortment of fine things we grow.

Especially would we call your attention to the large assortment of Colorado grown trees and shrubs that we offer; probably the most extensive and varied offered in this territory. Home grown, Spring dug stock gives the greatest satisfaction.

Perennials, in great assortment, is a prominent line with us, and you will be pleased with the fine clumps we deliver. Fruit trees from Kansas are offered in the largest sizes and best varieties.

We urge the extensive planting of evergreens, and feel sure we can supply any demand from our many thousand plants. By all means see them.

When roses are considered we feel that we have the most to offer the planter. Three times as many varieties as offered by other dealers, and the choice of dormant for early, or growing plants for late planting, gives a rose service hard to equal.

ROBERTS ROSES
THEY GROW

In this listing we cannot show all the sizes of trees that we have or the many unusual evergreens or perennials in quantities too small to list. If it grows in Colorado, we have it.

Nor is it possible to more than indicate, in a catalog, the many services that we can render. Whatever the call may be, if it has to do with landscape work, consult us. Trimming, lawn making, big tree moving, planning, spraying, maintenance; in fact anything you need in connection with your garden or estate can be promptly and properly taken care of by us.

Advertisements to the contrary, we are today using more acres for nursery purposes, grow and offer a greater assortment of nursery stock, and regularly employ a larger staff of skilled men, than any other nursery in the State. It might be of interest to know that we are the largest growers of high grade cut roses in the State, altho these are not sold at retail.

A tree from a big nursery is not necessarily any better than one delivered from a peddler's wagon, but the large nursery firm, with a background, will give a service that cannot be paralleled by the little nursery. We stand back of all work and materials furnished.

Your attention is particularly called to our unusually strong guarantee which means just what it says. Kill your plants if you will, but if you will half try to keep them alive, we will do the rest.

Order blanks are included for your convenience, with the suggestion that the early orders get attention before the rush starts, and so fare better.

This is a Western catalog, written for Western conditions, and is especially valuable in the semi-arid zones of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico with parts of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Montana included.

Regular truck delivery service will be started this year for parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and if successful, will be extended another year.

WHY SHOULD THE GARDEN HAVE DESIGN?

Nature supplies motifs for design as she supplies materials, but because they are accidental with her, we are not to suppose that they will come by accident in a garden.

In a garden, man turns nature to his own purpose, and to pretend that he is not doing so is mere affectation. Most gardeners accept the truth of this statement in regard to formal plantings, as they realize that whatever beauty a formal garden possesses is due not to accident but to a careful study of planting design. But they do not always realize the necessity of design in informal planting, because they have seen the happy accidents, in which nature combines plants into pictures of the greatest beauty. It is impossible to make casual combinations of plants into successful garden pictures.

The composition of an informal planting, like the composition of a formal planting, requires the keenest knowledge of plan design.

There are two distinct types of planting usually grouped as informal; types so different in character that they should be considered separately. The first is the informal of the cultivated plants, and the second is the use of wild plants, so arranged that they simulate nature. These groups are distinct, and they should never be confused.

Let us consider first the use of cultivated plants that belong properly to the vicinity of the house. Some of them are—Lilacs in variety, Flowering Almonds, Mock Oranges, etc. If you found a large lilac in the middle of an open field, would you not look around for the ruins of an old foundation of a house near which the bush was once planted?

Next we will take up wild plants, which you surely would not expect to find among clipped lawns and flower beds. They should be used in a naturalistic setting; a designed planting which gives the effect of a native growth and where the plants used together are natural companions. Some of the wild plants are Shrub Roses, Hawthorns, Locust, Shadblow, etc.

Clutton-Brock says, "If the gardener attempts no arrangement at all he will produce a chaos far uglier than the worst failure of nature," the chaos usually found in the mixed shrubbery borders of most Denver gardens.

In designing such a shrubbery border we should strive not for variety but for simplicity and harmony. Unity may be had by using only a few kinds of plants or by having one or two varieties dominate the whole planting. Unity, however, is not all sufficient, since it may also hold the element of monotony. To escape this error in design, some dramatic accent, either in shape, color or contrast must be introduced. For example—Picture

(Continued on page 2)

• THIS • PAGE • WORKS • FOR • ROBERTS •

This month the value of this page is gone, for the whole catalog tries to make a sales appeal to you. And we hope its S. A. is strong.

Let us again emphasize that a catalog such as this, is necessarily incomplete. Big trees and shrubs far larger than those listed are available and will be priced on request. We have about ten varieties of evergreens not listed herein; and of the listed varieties, much larger sizes can be furnished. If it is to be had in Colorado we can furnish it.

Big trees are necessarily moved with a frozen ball of earth. So if these interest you, it is necessary to consider it in the near future. Early ordering is always profitable in buying nursery stock.

Again we call attention to the desirability of winter trimming. February is the last month for this kind of work, for after that the spring rush begins. Grapes need attention just as soon as possible. Full instructions were given in our Reminders for November, 1930. Copy on request.

Japanese Lilies, Auratum and Rubrum, arrive each year just after the first zero weather. These bulbs are now in storage, but can be delivered at any time planting can be done. If you find the ground frost free where they are to go, plant at once. The quicker they get in the ground the better.

TREE SPRAYING

With our enlarged organization and added equipment we are in position to do spraying work in a first class manner. Trimming comes before spraying, so we can now do anything necessary to get trees in first class shape. No job too large or too small. Our representatives will be glad to call and give you prices. Do not let your Elms die thru neglect. They are our finest trees and deserve more care and attention than they get on most streets.

Just call SPruce 4458.

Why Should the Garden Have Design?

(Continued from page 1)

a tall background of black-green Fir, Spruce or Cedar, flanked on one side by the silvery bark and slender pendant branches of a cut leaf weeping Birch. This faced by the pink tracery of Flowering Crab, or the massed pink or white rosettes of the Flowering Almond, whose color is carried to the ground by a carpet of pink and yellow Darwin Tulips.

This example typifies the informal planting where the formal types of plant material is used, all so combined in the design that there is unity, symmetry and harmony without monotony. This effect is obtained by using only four varieties of plant materials.

The real beauty of this simple picture is obtained by throwing the clear cut pink of the Flowering Almond or Flowering Crabs against the dark green background and at the same time carrying this color to the very turf itself by a massed planting of Tulips.

Winter color, too, is a studied thing that is far too commonly neglected. Colored barks, leaves that cling and berries all serve to supplement the evergreens of the planting. Our winters are too fine and mild to abandon the outdoor sitting room after the first frost.

Your catalog is as a list of bricks and terra cottas, of woods and iron work, and a bewildering array of paint materials. If the handling and combining of this wealth of material, to produce your garden picture, is beyond you, maybe we can help. But don't start for that goal without an understanding and plan.

OUR STAFF

William Lucking is Nursery Superintendent, but his ability to make rock gardens is so exceptional that we "steal" him to take care of many of our larger rock garden plantings. As a plantsman he is without equal in this part of the country, and his jobs are always "good."

Thomas J. Haines, in charge of our sales, is a graduate of the University of Illinois in Landscape Architecture. His planning and planting work has taken him into most of the cities of the East and he has a very thoro knowledge of plant material and how to use them to the best advantage. His gardens are distinctive.

Merle L. White has just joined our staff after having been in the landscape business for himself for a number of years. He graduated from our Agricultural College and has a thoro understanding of Colorado problems and needs. We are very sure that he will be able to give even more satisfaction than before.

These three capable men, using our materials and equipment, are in position to give the fullest satisfaction on a job of any size.

A NEW ROSE POLICY

For many years we have recommended and sold only own root, pot grown roses. To most of our customers they have been the answer to the rose problem and their successes have prompted some very nice things that have been written or said to us. We are satisfied that a good gardener can get a tremendous lot of satisfaction from this type of rose and we intend to continue to sell them.

These pot roses will be supplemented from this year on by an offering of about seventy varieties of high grade, first quality, dormant, budded roses, grown in Oregon. The varieties offered will be very similar to those previously offered from pots.

By thus supplementing our older line, we are overcoming the objections we have encountered. Dormant Roses can be planted early in the spring as is desired, whereas pot roses can only be safely planted after frost time, May first. Budded roses are commonly more vigorous in the yellows than the same varieties are on their own roots. Dormant plants will make a bigger showing the spring they are planted and so are more pleasing to some people. Where long distance shipping is necessary, dormants can be shipped far more cheaply.

We have previously discussed the disadvantages of dormant roses, and we still think the average customer will get more satisfaction per dollar from pot roses.

Our recommendations as to varieties to be used are based on the experiences of our customers as well as ourselves, over a period of years. But we cannot promise success to everyone. Roses have to be loved. We can't raise your roses, or your children.

No, I don't believe Bill is much of a mechanic. He's the kind that is always oiling the hinges on the car doors to stop the rattle of loose tools under the rear seat.

When I am feeling downtrodden and blue, what a comfort to be able to step over to the radio and cut somebody off by snapping the switch.

At that, it might be better if we relied on our business instead of scissors for humor, which brings to mind the customer who criticised the rock garden we built for him as it did not yield enough cut flowers. Perhaps he was looking for "Pink Daffodils."

SEASONAL REMINDERS

Like the old miners "driving tunnel" around the stove, this is the season for intensive fireside gardening. How fascinating are the great catalogs filled with colored pictures of perfection in fruit and flowers. It tempts us to the point where we occasionally order some of these fruit marvels, turning a deaf ear to the inner voice that says Colorado has very limited fruit growing possibilities and that Burbank's wonders were produced for California.

But why not, for every stick cannot be a tree and every bit of brush a shrub of surpassing loveliness. Years ago, we bought 450 new kinds of seed from Switzerland. They were tended with great care for two years and the only things at all outstanding that were developed were *Festuca glauca*, a fine gray edging grass, and *Veronica alloni*, the queen of the rock garden Veronicas.

Speaking of sticks developing into trees brings to mind the many little sticks that are labeled trees and are planted in the full expectation that they will do the rest and go on growing into representative and worthy trees. Tree growing is a science, not to be passed by lightly, and the fact that a stick sometimes develops into a forest monarch merely proves that there are Topsys in abriculture as well as in books.

It would be our advice that shade trees less than eight feet high should never be bought and that preference should be given to trees at least an inch and a half in diameter at the ground. Such trees give six feet of good straight trunk and comparatively little watching will insure the development of a real tree. Slight waviness in a trunk will disappear as the tree grows in girth, but sharp bends will never disappear. To us, the utterly valueless treelet is the one that was cut off a few feet from the ground when planted, with the result that the new growth of limbs and leaders start out horizontally from this cut. Denver is full of them.

TRIMMING

We again emphasize the desirability of doing tree trimming and shrub thinning during the winter months. Except for Maples, which are best trimmed in the late summer, this is the best time for pruning a tree. Remember that putting it off for a little while will probably cause a year's postponement. We get many orders that specify only "do whatever is necessary." Trimming should all be done before spraying.

Neither trimming or spraying is necessarily an annual event for every yard, but these are the things that must be kept in mind and checked up each year. It is our observation that far too little spraying is done in Denver. Of course the city itself sets the pace and lets some of its finest elms gradually die under a great load of elm scale.

There are a number of reliable concerns doing spraying in Denver whose work is good and charges reasonable. And unfortunately there are a number of others whose only concern seems to be to get the money. One of the greatest costs in doing this work is the oil used. The customer is in no position to check the percentage of oil in the mixture in the spray tank and the unscrupulous operator will commonly thin the mixture down to the point where it is exceedingly profitable to him. These very thin mixtures have no killing power, so the householder's money is wasted.

This is a specialty business and many garden lovers are in no position to know what spraying, if any, is needed. Most seed stores gladly supply leaflets that outline the spraying problems and how to meet them. Of course the safest plan is to find a good spray doctor and trust him.

Last year we encountered the fraud that sprayed evergreens at the same time that he sprayed dormant deciduous trees. Such work is utterly valueless, for the red spider, the evergreen pest for which spraying is

done, appears long after deciduous trees are in full leaf. Honest spraying of trees that have not been neglected need never be an item of great expense.

While we are on the subject of frauds, we want to take our stand on the matter of special paints and other treatments for tree trunks, for clever salesmen are constantly offering and selling these quack remedies.

The scar produced by the removal of a limb needs painting, at once, as does any bruise or break in the trunk bark. Any kind or color of paint will do, as the action is entirely mechanical, and is of value only as the area is protected from infection.

There is no disease that attacks Colorado shade trees that calls for whitewashing or other similar treatment. Any such "doping," that pretends to do more than protect the bark abrasions is a fraud. Some time ago we had the privilege of seeing four trees, about four inches in diameter, whose trunks had been so treated at a cost of \$40.00. A more dangerous variation of this game was practiced in Fort Collins last year where a large number of trees were scraped smooth and then painted with a red compound. Barnum was right.

ABOUT REMINDERS. To those not acquainted with our methods and publications, we would say that Roberts Reminders are issued about eight times a year and that this number is the only one that is not mailed separately. If they interest you, we will gladly put your name on the mailing list.

PLANTING AS AN INVESTMENT. Because of the falling prices of the last two years, the safety of investments interests a great number of people. Even the things that are supposed to be safest have shown unpleasant shrinkages. And in normal times, many things that absorb our money depreciate rapidly. Over a period of five years a house will depreciate 20% and an auto 80%. But a properly planted home ground will add many dollars to the value of the house in this period. In five years, a \$500.00 planting, properly cared for, should add \$1500.00 to the value of the home. Commercial orchard plantings often show greater increases. With prices low, this is a good time to invest.

ABOUT VISITING. Our gardens are planned to show something worth while to visitors, at any time of the year. Naturally the largest attendance is in the growing months, and the real crowds come in June. But you are more than welcome any day of the year.

Just before Christmas, many people drop in to see the holiday crop of fine roses. This year we cut 47,000 roses the week before Christmas. It is a sight long to be remembered. Plan to see it next year.

Of course visitors are welcome in the greenhouses at any time. You are at entire liberty to wander as you will among the roses and gardenias. Just now we are grafting roses, a most interesting process. And we have tens of thousands of little plants on their own roots, for outdoors. Come in when passing.

FERTILIZERS AGAIN. A year ago we thought we had solved the problem of lawn and garden fertilization in Humo, a by-product of mushroom growing. It had the advantage of being free from weed seed, but included so much dirt that its value as a fertilizer was very low. This percentage of dirt seemed to increase during the summer and we received many adverse comments about it. We regret the failure of this product.

We have no substitute to offer. Good, cheap fertilizers contain some weed seeds and strong, high grade ones contain no humus, and so are of very limited value. Peat is now getting so cheap that its use is increasing rapidly. This with dry ground bone and a product high in nitrate, such as Ford fertilizer, seems to be the answer for the large jobs. The small user must still rely on packages with trick names and highly colored wrappers that are found in the drug and grocery stores as well as in seed stores. There is still a place in the front rank for a real, complete, garden fertilizer.

• QUESTIONS THAT WE ARE ASKED FREQUENTLY AT THIS TIME •

ABOUT NAMES

What to call a plant, and be understood is a problem. In this catalog we have used the most generally used names, be they common or scientific. For those who fail to locate what they wish because of our selection of names, we give here some of the less used names, together with their commonest equivalents. To our scientific friends, we apologize.

PERENNIALS

Ageratum, Hardy	Eupatorium
Ash Leaved Spirea	Sorbaria sorbifolia
Baby's Breath	Gypsophila
Balloon Flower	Platycodon
Blackberry Lily	Belamacanda
Blue Bells	Mertensia
Blue Bonnett	Scabiosa
Bridal Wreath	Spirea Von Houttie
Buddleia	Butterfly Bush
Buttercups	Ranunculus
Candytuft, perennial	Iberis
Coneflower	Rudbeckia
Coral Bells	Heuchera
Coral Lily	Tenuifolium Lily
Cornflower, perennial	Centaurea
Cranes Bill	Geranium
Cydonia Japonica	Japanese Quince
Day Lily	Hemerocallis
Devil's Walking Stick	Hercules Club
False Dragonhead	Physostegia
Fern Leaved Sumac	Cut Leaved Sumac
Fox Tail Lily	Eremurus
Flax, perennial	Linum
Garden Heliotrope	Valeriana
Globe Flower	Trollius
Globe Thistle	Echinops
Golden Bell	Forsythia
Golden Rose of China	Hugonis
Ground Ivy	Nepeta
Helen's Flower	Helenium
Indian Currant	Coralbell
Jacob's Ladder	Polemonium
Japanese Snowball	Viburnum tomentosum
Kansas Gay Feather	Liatris
Kerria, White	Jet Bead (Rhodotyphus kerriodes)
Ladies Bedstraw	Galium
Larkspur	Delphinium
Lavender Cotton	Santolina
Lemon Lily	Hemerocallis
Madonna Lily	Canadium
Meadow Rose	Rosa Blanda
Meadow Rue	Thalictrum
Meadow Sage	Salvia
Meadow Sweet	Spirea filipendula
Michaelmas Daisy	Aster
Milfoil	Achillea
Monkshood	Aconitum
Mountain Privet	Foresteria neo-mexicana
Myosotis	Forget-me-not
Painted Daisy	Pyrethrum
Perennial Pea	Lathyrus
Persian Candytuft	Aethionema
Purple Baby's Breath	Statice latifolia
Pinks, Hardy	Dianthus
Primrose	Primula
Plantain Lily	Funkia
Plume Poppy	Bocconia
Prairie Rose	Rosa setigera
Rock Cress	Aubretia
Rock Rose	Helianthemum
Sea Lavender	Statice latifolia
Sea Pink	Armeria
Shad Blow	June Berry (Amelanchier canadensis)
Siberian Pea Tree	Caragana
Snowball	Viburnum opulus sterile
Snowberry, Red	Coralberry
Snow Garland Spirea	Spirea arguta

Snow in Summer
Strawberry Bush
Sweetbriar Rose
Spurge
Tiger Lily
Trailing Myrtle
Tufted Pansy
Virginia Creeper
Virginia Rose
Yarrow

Cerastium
Euonymous
Rosa rubiginosa
Euphorbia
Tigrinum
Vinca Minor
Viola
Woodbine
Rosa lucida
Achillea

FALL BLOOMING PLANTS

Perennials
Aconitum
Anthemis
Boltonia
Chrysanthemum
Delphinium (By cutting back after first bloom)
Dianthus
Fall Asters
Gaillardia

Shrubs—Roses
Baby Rambler Roses
Butterfly Bush
Cinquefoil
Desmodium
Hybrid Tea Roses
Hydrangea

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS WITH FRUITS THAT ATTRACT BIRDS

Barberry	Elderberry	Mountain Ash
Bittersweet	Engleman Ivy	Mulberry
Buckthorn	Euonymous	Nanking Cherry
Chokecherry	Flowering Crab	Russian Olive
Coralberry	Flowering Currant	Viburnum
Cotoneaster	Hawthorn	Virginia Creeper
Dogwood	Honeysuckle	Wild Grape

PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES

Shrubs	Perennials
Aralia	Aconitum
Barberry	Bleeding Heart
Cinquefoil	Ferns
Dogwood	Forget-me-not
Elderberry, common	Foxglove
Flowering Currant	Funkia
Forsythia	Lily of the Valley
Honeysuckle, Morrowi	Lilies
Mahonia	Mertensia
Ninebark	Phlox divaricata
Privet	Primula
Scotch Broom	Prunella
Snowberries	Pyrethrum uglinosum
Spirea Von Houttie	Saxifraga
Sumac	Sedum
Viburnums	Thalictrum
	Trollius
	Violas

SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Foreground	Background
Barberry	Cotoneaster
Cinquefoil	Dogwood
Cotoneaster divaricata	Euonymous
Jet Bead	French Lilacs
Mahonia	Japanese Quince
Mock Orange, Lemoine	Mock Orange
Snowberry	Sumac
Spirea arguta	Spirea Von Houttie
Spirea Froebelli	Spirea Billardia
	Tamarix

TALL SHRUBS FOR SCREEN PLANTING

Buckthorn	Chokecherries	Ninebark
Buffalo Berry	Elderberries	Russian Olive
Caragana	Honeysuckles	Viburnums
	Lilacs	

COTONEASTER—*Peking cotoneaster* (*acutifolia*). A graceful shrub ideal for foundation or full sun planting. The brilliant autumn foliage and black fruits remain well into the winter. Medium-sized plants. Usually attains a height of 8-10 feet.

Medium plants, \$1.00

divaricata—Lower growing, to 4 feet. Brilliant fall color, red berries. Medium plants, \$1.50

DESMODIUM penduliflorum—A tender shrub, dying back to the roots each winter, but throwing up numerous new shoots each season, forming a heavy arching growth that in late summer is covered with long drooping racemes of rich purple flowers.

Medium plants, \$1.00

DOGWOOD—The entire group of Dogwoods are valuable for their brilliant fall foliage and highly colored twigs, that make them attractive during the winter months. All varieties grow well in shade, and are valuable for filling in bare spots in the border. All have pretty white flowers followed by white berries. Grows 6-8 feet in Denver.

Colorado Dogwood (*Cornus coloradensis*). Our native variety with brilliant red stems.

Medium plants, \$1.25

Yellow-twig Dogwood (*Cornus lutea*). Bright yellow twigs, contrasting beautifully with the red varieties if planted together.

Coral Dogwood (*Cornus siberica alba*). The brightest of the red-twiggled varieties. By keeping the old growth trimmed out it is possible to keep the color very bright.

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolinifera*). A spreading type, with very dark red branches. Very effective in the border, the color being exceedingly rich.

PRICE ON DOGWOOD unless otherwise stated:

Low clumps.....\$0.85

Medium clumps.....1.00

Heavy clumps.....1.50

ELDERBERRY—The Elderberries are heavy, rapid-growing shrubs. All have beautifully cut foliage; large clusters of white fragrant flowers, followed by berries highly prized by the birds. Attain a height of 8-12 feet.

American Elderberry—(*Sambucus canadensis*). A variety that grows equally as well in full sun or deep shade. Foliage bright green.

Cut Leaf Elderberry—(*Sambucus canadensis acutiloba*). Bright green foliage finely shredded.

Golden Leaved Elderberry—(*Sambucus aurea*). A colorful contrast shrub, adding interest to the somber greens of other shrubbery. Foliage bright golden yellow.

Red Berried Elderberry—(*Sambucus pubens*). One of the earliest shrubs to leaf out and bloom. In early May it bears large clusters of snowy white blossoms followed by brilliant red berries.

PRICE ON ELDERBERRIES:

Medium clumps.....\$1.00

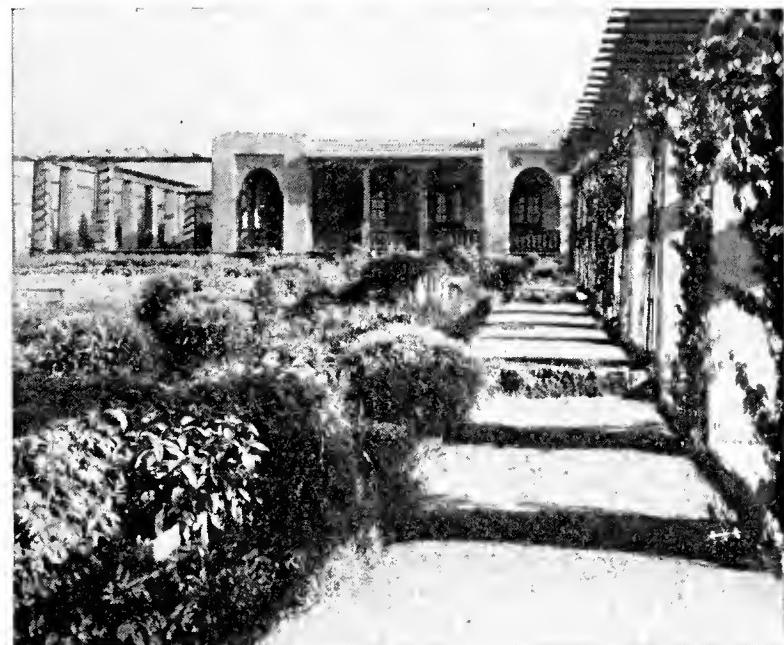
Large and extra large clumps.....\$1.50 to 2.00

EUONYMUS—Excellent shrubs for foundation plantings as they will grow close to walls. The winged sort grows to 6 feet and the others 8-12 feet.

E. alatus—Winged Euonymous. One of the most attractive of shrubs with unusual corky bark, winged on the sides, which is very conspicuous in winter. The foliage is shiny, in fall turning a pleasing rosy red.

Low plants, \$1.50

Medium plants, \$2.00



E. europeaus—(Strawberry Bush). Also sometimes called spindle tree on account of its slender growth, which makes it valuable for foundation planting. The bark is deep green, the foliage dark green, turning to beautiful colors in autumn. Prized for its wealth of coral fruit, opening in the fall.

Medium plants, \$1.50

E. atropurpurea—Wahoo. Resembles above in growth but leaves have a purplish cast, turning to brilliant dark red in the fall. The bright red berries in heart shaped pods and attractive foliage make it one of the splendid shrubs for the garden.

Medium plants, \$1.50

Tree Form specimen Wahoo, \$3.00

FLOWERING ALMOND — Pink. (*Prunus glandulosa* pink). One of the favorites of our Grandmother's garden. In spring, before any leaves appear, the entire bush is covered with double blossoms all along the stems. We are pleased to be able to offer our customers this lovely shrub on its own roots instead of grafted on plum as are most of those on the market.

Own root heavy medium plants, \$1.50

FLOWERING ALMOND—White. (*Prunus sinensis alba plena*.) Same as above with white flowers.

Grafted medium plants, \$1.00

The Flowering Almonds grow to 4-5 feet.

FLOWERING CURRANT—(*Ribes odoratum*). One of the earliest spring flowering shrubs, in April and early May covered with bright yellow, fragrant blossoms. The black currants are prized for jams and jelly. Foliage beautiful in autumn.

Medium clumps, \$1.00

Large clumps, \$1.50

A full grown shrub usually about 6 feet.



SIBERIAN IRIS

FLOWERING CRAB—See under Flowering Trees, page 28.

FLOWERING PLUM—See under Flowering Trees, page 28.

FORESTIERA neomexicana (Mountain privet). A handsome ornamental shrub of the Privet family growing to 10 feet. Leaves small dark green. Flowers small, in racemes before leaves appear.

Sturdy low plants, \$1.00

FORSYTHIA—*Golden Bell*. A splendid shrub that will grow equally as well in sun or shade. The harbingers of spring, as their bright yellow flowers are the first to appear, before the leaves begin to show green. The yellowish green twigs furnish contrast in the planting during the winter.

fortunei—An erect growing variety, with tall slender branches. Usually grows about 6 feet high.
Medium plants, \$1.00

GINNALA MAPLE—(*Acer ginnala*). A beautiful shrub-type Maple, with very conspicuous red fruit throughout the summer. In autumn foliage changes to brilliant red. The nearest to the brilliant Japanese red Maple that we can have in Colorado. Grows 10-15 feet high.
Large clumps, \$2.00

HAZEL NUT—(*Corylus americana*). One of the handsomest taller-growing shrubs, valuable for planting under trees. Not always hardy in Denver, but well worth trying. Bears edible nuts. Usually grows about 6-8 feet tall.
Medium plants, \$1.25

HERCULES CLUB—(*Aralia spinosa*). Sometimes known as Devil's Walking Stick. A spiny shrub with large attractive leaves. Can be planted close to walls or fences, in sun or shade. Sometimes kill back in winter but grows rapidly each season, often attaining a height of 8-10 feet. The panicles of white flowers in spring are very attractive.

Large plants, \$1.50

HAWTHORNS—*Crataegus*. Handsome dwarf trees or shrubs, from 10 to 20 feet in height, with shiny, attractive foliage. In late spring they bloom profusely, with rose-like blossoms, followed by red fruits. The fall coloring is very vivid and striking.

Thicket hawthorn—(*Crataegus coccinea*). Shrub by habit with long curved spines and oval shaped leaves. Flowers are single, large and white, dull red fruit.

Low plants, \$1.50

Large plants, \$3.00

English Hawthorn—(*Crataegus oxyacantha*). The Hawthorn that is used in England for hedges. Large white flowers, red fruits.

Large, tall plants, \$3.50

Downy Hawthorn—(*Crataegus mollis*). Vigorous large leaves, bright red fruits in September. Same price as *coccinea*.

Pauls Scarlet Thorn—Very similar to *oxyacantha* in growth. Flowers double, bright scarlet red.

Large plants, \$3.00

Red Haw—The native Hawthorn of the middle west, known by the large edible fruits. Fall coloring exceptionally good.

Large plants, \$2.00

HONEYSUCKLES—The bush Honeysuckles are the most popular of this group of shrubs. They put out their rounded leaves very early in the spring, before the other shrubs are awake, affording a change from the drabness of winter. Thriving in partial shade, their bulky growth makes them exceptionally good for screening, and their early blossoms and attractive berries add interest to the garden over a long period. They range in height from 8-10 feet.

Creamy Bell—(*Lonicera chrysanthra*). The best variety for hot dry places, as the foliage persists even during severe drought. Yellow blossoms in May, fruit bright red.

Morrows—(*Lonicera Morrowi*). A rounded spreading type with very showy, creamy white flowers. The heavy clusters of blood-red berries in mid-summer are very attractive, and are relished by the birds who come in flocks to feast.

Pink Tatarian—(*Lonicera tatarica*). This is attractive in blossom, being one of the few early, pink flowering shrubs. A mass of bloom in April. The red berries adhere all summer.

White Belle—(*Lonicera bella albida*). A rapid growing, tall shrub, in early spring covered with great fragrant clusters of white flowers, followed by masses of red berries which remain all summer. Medium plants.

White Tatarian—(*Lonicera tatarica alba*). This variety is the same as the Pink Tatarian with large white flowers.

PRICES ON HONEYSUCKLES:

Low	\$0.75
Medium	1.00
Large plants.....	\$1.50 to 2.00

SHRUBS—Medium Size, average 3½ feet in height.

HYDRANGEA—Pee Gee (*Paniculata grandiflora*). One of the most beautiful late blooming shrubs. In Denver, usually dies back to the ground each winter, but numerous branches come up each year bearing masses of snowy white, plump blossoms that change to pink, then blue-green. Should be planted in a protected place in the garden. \$1.00

INDIGO BUSH—(*Amorpha fruticosa*). Blue flowering shrubs are very scarce. This one has feathery foliage, and in May and June bears candle-like spikes of bluish-purple flowers. Should be planted in full sun. Grows to 8-10 feet.

Large, extra good clumps, \$1.00

JAPANESE QUINCE—(*Cydonia japonica*). Another of the old time favorites, blooming in very early spring. The bush is completely covered with dazzling scarlet blossoms, sometimes followed by small, quince-shaped fruit. Foliage sometimes variegated red and green. A few thorns are scattered along the stems. Usually grow to 6 feet.

Medium plants, \$1.00
Large plants, \$1.50

JET BEAD OR WHITE KERRIA—(*Rhodotyphus kerriodes*). Very ornamental shrub with bright green, corrugated leaves and large white flowers an inch in diameter. They are borne at the end of the branches and are followed by shining black fruits that adhere all winter. Seldom grows over 4 feet.

Low plants, \$1.00

JUNE BERRY—SHAD BLOW—(*Amelanchier canadensis*). A slow growing shrub that in time attains a great height. This fact should be borne in mind when selecting a location. White flowers appear in spring before the leaves. The bright red fruit is very attractive and is relished by the birds.

Medium plants, \$1.00

LILAC—Since the time of the earliest gardens the Lilac has been a favorite, written about in poetry and song. “Lilac Time” in Denver is a time remembered by all garden lovers, as there seems to be something in our climate that brings out their fullest beauty. Attain often a height of 12-15 feet.

Common Purple—(*Syringa vulgaris*). The old time favorite with its large trusses of fragrant blossoms in May. Medium plants, \$1.00

Common White—(*Syringa vulgaris alba*). A white variety of the above but slower growing. Blossoms are a beautiful clear white, very fragrant. Low, heavy plants, \$1.00

Hungarian—(*Syringa josikaea*). Late frosts seldom effect this variety as it blooms in June. Blossoms are deep violet, leaves dark, shiny green. Heavy, medium plants, \$2.00

Persian—(*Syringa persica*). This Lilac blooms a little later than the more common variety, the panicles are more open, the foliage is smaller and more pointed. Blooms light lilac.

Heavy, medium plants, \$1.50

Late Lilac—(*Syringa villosa*). This variety is rapidly gaining in popularity in Denver, as it blooms in June, with large panicles of pinkish-violet flowers. Leaves large and attractive.

Heavy, medium plants, \$1.50

FRENCH HYBRID LILAC—The Hybrid Lilacs are all named varieties, greatly improved as to size of florets, length and breadth of the panicles, and interesting variety of colors. They come into bloom unusually soon after planting, and all are very fragrant. For the small garden they are unsurpassed.

Small plants, \$1.50
Medium plants, \$2.00 to \$3.00

Chas. X—Double, reddish purple.

Ludwig Spaeth—Very rich dark purple, each floret of large size. The panicles of bloom are very large.

Mme. Le Moine—Extra large panicles of large, double white flowers.

President Grevy—Extra large panicles of large sized, double, blue flowers.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Holly Leaved)—Dwarf growing shrub, one of the broad leaved evergreens that will thrive in our climate. Must be planted in shade. In summer the holly-like leaves are bright shiny green, changing in fall to scarlet, plum color and bronze. Sold balled and burlapped only.

Small plants, \$3.00

MOCKORANGE—This well known shrub can be obtained in varieties of medium growth as well as the tall-growing sorts. The group listed here is extra fine for foundation plantings.

Drooping Mockorange—(*Philadelphus avalanche*). The gracefully arching branches are covered with very fragrant white flowers.

LeMoine Mockorange—A low-growing, fine-leaved variety with large, very fragrant flowers in June.



LEBANON CANDYTUFT FOR ROCK GARDENS

Snowbank Mockorange—(*Philadelphus nivalis*). The most free-flowering of all the Mockoranges, with the largest single flowers.

Virgin Mockorange—(*Philadelphus virginale*). A double flowering variety that in early spring is covered with dense masses of very large blossoms. Frequently blossoms again in autumn. Medium plants, \$1.25

Taller growing varieties, up to 10 feet.

Garland—(*Philadelphus coronarius*). The Mock Orange of Grandmother's Day, still a favorite with its waxy heavily scented blossoms in May.



Large-flowering—(*Philadelphus coronarius gr.fl.*) Larger flowering than Garland, lacking in fragrance.

Zeyher's—(*Philadelphus Zeyheri*). A fast growing variety, coming into bloom somewhat later than the others, giving a longer blooming period.

PRICES ON MOCKORANGE:

Low plants.....	\$0.75
Medium plants	1.00
Large plants.....	1.50

NANKING CHERRY—(*Prunus tomentosum*). Very showy shrub, covered with white flowers before the leaves appear. Fruits very bright scarlet red. Will grow 10-12 feet high. Medium clumps, \$1.00 Large clumps, \$1.50

NINEBARK—*Physocarpus*. A very hardy native shrub, used extensively for screen and background planting. The dwarf grows to 6 feet, the others to 10 feet.

P. nana (Dwarf Ninebark)—A slender, upright bush, bearing a profusion of white blossoms. Foliage dark green, and small. Low plants, \$1.00

P. aureus (golden Ninebark)—Bright yellow foliage, turning bronzy in fall. Creamy white flowers in May and June.

P. opulifolius—A vigorous shrub doing especially well in shade. The branches are slender and arching, showing attractively the bright red fruits. Foliage very showy, flowers creamy white. Medium plants, \$1.00 Large clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.00

PRIVET—Besides being one of the best hedge plants, the different species of Privet make beautiful and interesting shrubs for the border planting or specimen plants. They retain their green foliage well into the winter, and in autumn bear clusters of dark blue berries. Very useful in shady gardens. We list only those hardy in Denver. Grows to 8 feet.

Amoor River North—(*Ligustrum amurense*). A vigorous, rapid growing type, used most extensively for tall hedges. Leaves are dark green. In mid-summer plants bear numerous panicles of white bloom. Low plants, \$0.75

English Privet—(*Ligustrum vulgaris*). A hedging plant that we cannot recommend too highly. Can be kept sheared to any desired height, and is very hardy. Individual specimens in the border are very attractive. Low plants, \$0.75

Japanese Privet—(*Ligustrum ibota*). Beautiful as specimen plants. The leaves and black berries are retained until early spring.

Low plants, \$1.00

Lodense Privet—This is the beautiful, low growing border plant that in Denver and Colorado has to take the place of Box Hedge for the formal gardens. Can be kept low and very compact by shearing. 12 inch plants, \$0.50

Privet for hedging, see page 26.

RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*)—One of the very earliest shrubs to bloom in spring. Before the leaves appear the whole plant is covered with bright red flowers, giving the effect of flame. In the East grows into a small tree but in our climate is a tall shrub.

Medium plants balled and burlapped, \$3.00

ROSES—These are the hardy Rugosa and miscellaneous bush roses that should be found in every garden planting. The foliage and fruits are even more attractive than the flowers, which are usually single and very fragrant.

Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbers are listed on pages 35 to 39.

Austrian Copper—A very hardy bush rose with large, single, copper-red blossoms. A very striking and unusually attractive rose.

Low plants, \$1.50

Blanda or Meadow Rose—A spreading type, without thorns. The foliage is bright shiny green turning to brilliant red in autumn. Branches remain bright red throughout the winter. Single pink blossoms. Low plants, \$0.75

Ghislaine de Feligonde—An everblooming variety that can be used as a hedge rose. The flowers are borne in clusters; small double, bright orange when first opened or in shade, turning white as they age. Large plants, \$1.50

Hansa—One of the Rugosa type roses, with shiny foliage and large double reddish violet bloom. Very hardy. Low plants, \$1.00

Hugonis—(Golden Rose of China). Very vigorous growing and perfectly hardy. In June is a mass of yellow bloom. Should be planted where it will have plenty of room. Height 8-10 ft.

Medium clumps, \$1.00

Large clumps, \$1.50

Lucida or Virginia Rose—A very attractive addition to any border planting. Flowers bright pink, followed by large red berries. Foliage very shiny. Low clumps, \$0.75

SHRUBS—Medium Size, average 3½ feet in height.

Nitida or Bristly Rose—A low growing type useful for ground cover, to cover slopes or rock walls. Light pink flowers. Low clumps, \$0.75

Persian Yellow—A good double yellow rose. Usually about 6 feet at maturity.

Rubiginosa or Sweetbriar Rose—One of the old time favorites, with fragrant leaves and flowers. Unsurpassed as a background for perennial flowers. Medium plants, \$1.00

Rubiflora—Leaves purplish red, flowers large, single, bright red. Grows about 4 feet high. Low Clumps, \$1.00

Rugosa, White, Pink or Red—One of the best roses for hedge planting. A very hardy, vigorous grower, with dark green corrugated foliage and thorny branches. The large single flowers are followed by large ornamental, orange colored fruits. Grows up to 7 feet. Medium plants, \$1.00 Large plants, \$1.50

Setigera—Prairie rose, to 12 feet. Flowers rose fading to white. Low plants, \$0.75

ROSE ACACIA—(*Robinia hispida*). A handsome flowering shrub with fine cut locust-like foliage, and long clusters of pea-shaped rose colored flowers in June. Of spreading habit. Medium plants, \$1.00

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*Eleagnus angustifolia*). For sharp contrast in the garden planting nothing surpasses the Russian Olive, with its willow like grey-green foliage and dark brown bark. Flowers are yellow and very fragrant, fruit small olive shaped, relished by the birds in autumn. Makes a thick impassable hedge. If left untrimmed will attain a height of 15 feet. Medium clumps, \$1.00 Large clumps, \$1.50

Hedging size, see page 27. Tree Form, page 31.

SAND CHERRY (Prunus Besseyi). One of the showiest, low growing, spreading shrubs, bearing fruits much prized for jelly making. In spring the white flowers appear all along the stems. In autumn the foliage turns brilliant red. Should be used where growth can be confined on account of spreading habit. Medium plants, \$1.00

SCOTCH BROOM—(*Cytisus scoparius*). A very excellent shrub for the north side or shady spot. Almost an evergreen, the thin green branches covered with yellow flowers in early spring. Should be planted in masses for effect. Grows to about 4 feet.

3 year clumps, \$0.75

SNOWBERRY—White (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). One of the most useful shrubs in this class, as they grow equally well in sun or shade. In June they bear numerous inconspicuous rose-colored flowers, followed by large clustered white fruits that adhere until late winter.

Small clumps, \$0.80

Medium clumps, \$1.00

Heavy medium clumps, \$1.25

For red berried variety see **Coralberry**, page 20.

The Snowberries are exceptionally good for foreground plantings as they never reach a height of over 4 feet.

SPIREA—The Spireas are the standbys of the garden. They are useful for hedges and no foundation planting is complete without one or more varieties. By careful choosing, different growth and different bloom may be had all thru the summer. Froebell's Japonica and arguta are low growing, the other varieties will attain a height of 6-8 feet.

arguta (Snow Garland)—The earliest spring flowering. Long slender branches, very fine, light green foliage. Low clumps, \$1.00

billardi—A pink flowering variety doing best in partial shade. Flowers spike-shaped on erect branches. Medium clumps, \$1.00 Large clumps, \$1.50

Douglas—Upright growing, with reddish brown branches and narrow oblong leaves. In July bears spikes of deep rose-colored bloom. Low clumps, \$1.00

Froebell's—A low growing variety with attractive foliage. The bush is covered from July until frost with flat clusters of bright crimson flowers. Very hardy and we recommend it highly. Low clumps, \$1.00

Japonica rubiflora—Dwarf growing bushy shrub, seldom over 3 feet. Foliage attractive yellowish green, flowers in broad flat clusters, deep rose. Low clumps, \$0.75

prunifolia—A very graceful shrub, with minute double white flowers all along the slender drooping branches. The Bridal Wreath of the East. Low clumps, \$1.00

Van Houtte—The Bridal Wreath of the West. No planting is complete without one or more of these "Fountains of White Bloom." The foliage is very fine, dark green, from spring until frost, when it takes on beautiful fall colorings. In May and June is densely covered with clusters of small white flowers. When in doubt what to use plant Van Houtte. Low clumps, \$0.75 Medium clumps, \$1.00 Large clumps, \$1.50



SAXIFRAGA—*Cordifolia*—See page 10.

Sorbaria sorbifolia—(Ash Leaved Spirea). A beautiful shrub with attractive foliage of bright green, and large spikes of fine white flowers in June. If flower spikes are removed when they fade, blooms will continue until fall. Of spreading growth, and is best planted where it can be confined. Prefers rich, moist location. Average height, 5 feet. Medium clumps, \$1.00

SUMAC—The picturesque Sumacs, with their attractive foliage, gorgeous fruits and brilliant fall coloring, add interest to any planting. Tall growing shrubs to 15 feet.

aromatic (*Rhus canadensis*). Clusters of small yellow flowers in early spring, covered in June with attractive coral-red fruit. Aromatic foliage.

Smooth Sumac—(*Rhus glabra*). Grows to a small tree, with beautiful leaves turning to brilliant red in autumn. Crimson fruits.

Staghorn Sumac—(*Rhus typhina*). Rugged small tree with furry branches. In June and July bears large, dense terminal panicles of flowers, followed by red fruits.

Cut-leaved Sumac—(*Rhus typhina lacinata*). This shrub grows much like the above except the foliage is deeply cut giving it a lacy effect. If kept pruned back to force bottom growth it gives the effect of attractive tall ferns.

PRICES ON SUMACS:

Medium plants.....	\$1.00
Large plants.....	\$1.50 to 2.00

TAMARIX—A group of Tamarix add distinction to any planting with their feathery foliage and plump pink flowers on tall slender stems. Grows from 6-12 feet.

Spanish Tamarix (Hispida)—Very hardy variety, Foliage is blue-green. Blooms all summer.

Medium plants, \$1.00
Large plants, \$1.50

VIBURNUM—In this group of shrubs there are many that should be used more frequently, their foliage in summer being attractive but their greatest glory comes in autumn with their bright ornamental berries and brilliant leaves. The group also includes the old favorite Snowball and High Bush Cranberry. They usually attain a height of 8-15 feet.

American High Bush Cranberry—(*Viburnum americanum*). A spreading bush with handsome dense foliage. Broad corymbs of white flowers. Fruits bright red, persisting until spring as they are not eaten by the birds.

Arrow-wood—(*Viburnum dentatum*). Creamy white flat clusters of flowers in May and June. The berries that follow in October are blue-black. Foliage in autumn purple and red.

European High Bush Cranberry—(*Viburnum opulus*). A bush very similar to the American variety, but of more dense growth. The brilliant red berries adhere all winter.



EVERGREENS IN THE NURSERY—See page 33.

Sheepberry — (*Viburnum lentago*). Handsome, shiny foliage. Flowers, white in May-June. The brilliant fall coloring, and blue-black berries are very ornamental.

Snowball—(*Viburnum opulus sterile*). This old fashioned favorite needs no description. From our Grandmother's time has been found in almost every planting, large or small.

Wayfaring tree—(*Viburnum lantana*). This is one of the most satisfactory of the Viburnums. The dark green, wrinkled foliage, on the blue-green branches adheres well into the winter, giving almost an evergreen effect. In May and June large corymbs of flowers are borne on the terminal branches, followed by dark blue fruits.

tomentosum—(Japanese Snowball). A single flowered Japanese Snowball, with large, flat umbel-like clusters of blossoms in May. Leaves very rough and attractive.

PRICES ON VIBURNUMS:

Medium plants	\$1.50
Large plants	2.00

WILLOW (Salix)—(Colorado Blue). An unusual native shrub or small tree of dense habit. Twigs are a decided blue color, contrasting beautifully with other bright colored shrubs. Grows anywhere.

Big, heavy clumps, \$1.00

Pussy Willow—A willow usually associated with streams, but will grow equally as well in any location. The large furry catkins in very early spring are much in demand for decoration. The bark in winter is an attractive green. Should be used in every planting. Large plants, \$1.00

HEDGE PLANTS

We list below the hedge plants most commonly used. For larger sizes of these same plants see Ornamental Shrubs.

BARBERRY. Makes a low growing, impassable hedge, making it unusually good for boundary plantings. Will stand heat.

Small size, 25c each; \$20.00 per 100
Medium size, 35c each; \$30.00 per 100

CARAGANA—Very hardy, quick growing hedge, especially recommended for the plains and Wyoming.

18-24 inch, per 100.....	\$20.00
2-3 foot, per 100.....	35.00

PRIVET—The Privet is the best known and most adaptable hedge for Denver and Colorado. Perfectly hardy, almost evergreen, it can be kept any desired height, as all varieties stand repeated shearings.

Amoor River North—The most vigorous hedge for our climate. Leaves lustrous dark green. Used most extensively for tall hedges.

English—Small, gray-green leaves remaining so late in winter it is almost an evergreen.

PRICES ON PRIVET:

12-18 inch, per 100.....	\$12.00
18-24 inch, per 100.....	\$15.00
2-2½ feet, per 100.....	\$20.00

Planting Note.—English privet should be planted in single rows, 15 plants to each 10 feet. Amoor River is best planted zigzag in the row, 24 plants to 10 feet.

SPIREA—All the Spirea family can be used for hedging purposes. Spirea Von Houtte is especially effective and the most popular, as it can be kept any desired height by pruning immediately after flowering.

Small size, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100

RUSSIAN OLIVE—The Russian Olive makes an almost impassable hedge, as the branches are spiny. Cannot be recommended too highly where a tall, thick hedge is required.

Small size, 30c each; \$25.00 per 100

LILAC—A Lilac hedge, if kept trimmed immediately after flowering, combines utility and beauty.

OTHER USEFUL HEDGE PLANTS ARE:

Buckthorn	Mock Orange
Flowering Quince	Roses in Variety as
Flowering Currant	Blanda
Forsythia	Ghisilaine de feligonde
Honeysuckle	Rugosa

EVERGREENS—A hedge or windbreak of Evergreens adds beauty to any location, as well as protection to the tender plants and trees of the garden. Especially good for this purpose are the Red and Silver Cedars and the Western Pine.

VINES—Perhaps an unsightly fence is a necessity for the boundary line. Planted with Hall's Honeysuckle, Engleman Ivy or Silver Lace Vine it becomes a hedge of beauty.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL VINES

Climbing vines are essential to comfort and beauty. With their handsome foliage, striking blossoms and fruits, they are the mellowing touch by which crude angles and unsightly objects are mercifully softened and concealed. In fact their uses are only limited by our ingenuity in planting.

AKEBIA QUINATA (Five Leafed Akebia)—A dainty vine with deep green leaves that persist until winter; purple flowers in May. \$1.00

BITTERSWEET AMERICAN—(*Celastrus scandens*). Used for the effect given by bursting of seed pods exposing scarlet berries. Especially good in shade. It is very useful to stop erosion on steep banks. 2-year plants, \$0.75

CLEMATIS, Coccinea—Small, bell shaped coral-red flowers from June throughout the summer. Does not grow tall, and can be kept pegged down and used in Rock Garden. 2-year, \$1.00

CLEMATIS, Large Flowering—The large flowering Clematis are well worth any amount of trouble to get started. We have them in 4-inch pots, already started, and with reasonable care they become established and then prove perfectly hardy.

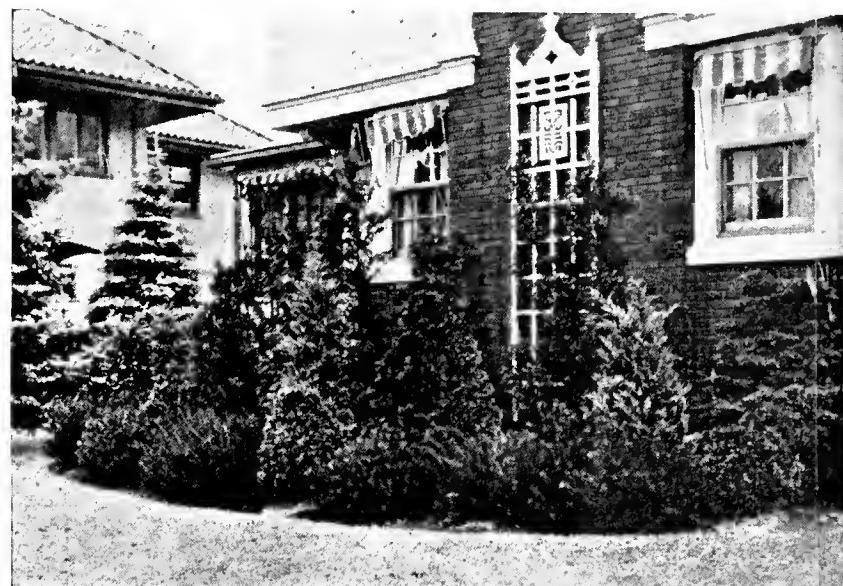
Jackmanni—The large deep purple flower, seen so much in Denver.

Henryi—Creamy white.

Mme. Ed. Andre—A distinct crimson-red. 2-year plant. 4-inch pots only, \$1.50

Clematis Jackmanni. Dormant plants, \$1.00

CLEMATIS, Paniculata—The fall flowering Clematis. A strong growing vine bearing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in September. 2-year, \$0.75



A SUCCESSFUL EVERGREEN PLANTING—See page 33.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—(*Aristolochia siphon*). A very satisfactory vine with large leaves giving dense shade. Tiny blossoms are pipe-shaped and purple. Hard to start in some locations. 2-year, \$1.50

GRAPES—The grapes that combine utility and beauty are listed on page 32 under SMALL FRUITS. For pergolas, arbors and summer houses they are unsurpassed.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet—(*Lonicera sempervirens*). A rather slow growing vine, with bright scarlet showy flowers from July to September.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japanese—(*Lonicera japonica Halliana*). Profusion of fragrant white blossoms changing to yellow. Requires support but makes excellent shade. Quick, strong grower.

PRICE ON HONEYSUCKLES: 2-year plants, \$0.75

IVY—The Ivys are the best climbing vines, having tentacles that cling to stone or brick without other support. Their brilliant fall coloring makes them very desirable.

Boston Ivy—(*Ampelopsis veitchii*). Not as hardy as Engleman Ivy, but with proper planting and plenty of water they will grow fairly well. The dry winter winds and sun are their worst enemies. The north exposure is ideal for them.

2-year plants, \$0.75

Engleman Ivy—(*Ampelopsis engelmanni*). Our most valuable ornamental vine, useful for climbing bare walls, covering tree stumps, fences and unsightly objects. Very easily grown.

2-year, \$0.50

Heavy, 3-year, \$0.75

English Ivy—(*Hedera helix*). In shaded, sheltered places the English Ivy will do exceedingly well. Its glossy, evergreen foliage makes it especially valuable. Useful also for indoor planting.

Potted plants, \$0.75

MATRIMONY VINE—(*Lycium chinensis*). A prostrate vine that can be used as shrub, trailing vine, or upright vine by tying to support. Rapid grower, with purple flowers, followed by pendant scarlet fruit. Especially useful for banks to stop erosion, or trailing over walls.

3-year vines, \$0.75

SILVER LACE VINE—(*Polygonum auberti*). A hardy, strong growing vine of great beauty, covered with clouds of fragrant white flowers from July into fall. 2-year vines, \$1.00

TRUMPET VINE—(*Bignonia radicans*). A strong, slow growing vine with striking orange-red trumpet shaped blossoms. Will grow anywhere, clinging to walls without support. 2-year vines, \$1.00

WILD GRAPE—Quick growing vine with typical grape foliage, small light green. Bear profusion of small clusters of tiny grapes, relished by the birds and fine for jelly making. 2-year plants, \$1.00

WISTERIA—One of the most attractive vines for pergolas, porches and trellis, with handsome foliage. Seldom blooms in Denver but worth while for its shade giving qualities. We have strong plants, grafted from blooming wood. 2-year plants, \$1.00

WOODBINE (Virginia Creeper)—Very similar to Engleman Ivy but will not cling without support. For fences, trees and rocky slopes cannot be surpassed. Foliage brilliant in fall and berries are relished by birds. 3-year plants, \$0.40



ON ITS WAY TO A NEW HOME

TREES

FLOWERING TREES

Any tree adds charm to the landscape. Flowering trees add much more beauty. Indeed, the most delightful landscapes are those where flowering trees are used in the border, as specimens on the lawn or hidden in some fairy corner to be found when rambling through the garden. When mature, most of them will be ten to twelve feet high.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLE—In May nothing is lovelier in the garden than these compact little trees, covered with fragrant blooms.

Bechtel's Crab—(*Malus ioensis plena*). One of the very best specimen trees for the lawn. Large, double pink, fragrant flowers, very much like a rose.

Carmine Crab—(*Malus atrosanguinea*). Brilliant carmine single flowers in early spring are borne so profusely as to give the tree a distinct red tinge.

Dolga Crab—A strikingly beautiful tree, sturdy, upright, with handsome foliage. In spring covered with apple-like blossoms of pale pink. Fruit brilliant red, medium size and very tasty.

Siberian Cherry Crab (*Malus baccata*)—One of the hardiest of flowering crabs, with handsome small foliage and small cherry-sized apples. In spring a mass of flowers.

PRICES ON ALL FLOWERING CRABS:

Over 3 feet.....	\$2.00
Over 4 feet.....	3.00

FLOWERING PLUM—In this group we list the early flowering varieties, used for their flowers, and the purple leafed varieties that are used for contrast planting.

Hansen's Purple Leaf—(*Prunus cistena*). Beautiful purplish-red foliage, small pink flowers in early spring. Dwarf growing.

Newport Purple Leaf—(*Prunus Newport*). Hardy, upright grower with reddish purple foliage, the tips brilliant red.

Double Flowering Plum—(*Prunus triloba plena*). One of the finest of the small flowering trees, splendid when massed against tall Evergreens. Double pink flowers in abundance before the leaves appear.

Wild Plum—(*Prunus americana*). A spreading tree with angular branches and some thorns. Perfectly hardy anywhere. In early spring covered with small, fragrant, tiny white flowers before leaves appear, followed by edible fruits.

PRICE ON ALL FLOWERING PLUMS:

Over 3 feet.....	\$1.25
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FLOWERING THORNS—Handsome dwarf trees with shiny, attractively shaped leaves. In late spring they bear a profusion of rose-like flowers in compact clusters. These are followed by large red fruits. Leaves vivid colors in autumn.

Pauls Scarlet Thorn—This handsome small tree has large double, brilliant red blossoms in early spring, followed by large red fruits.

Over 5 feet, balled and burlapped	\$5.00
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Caliper of a tree is diameter at ground.

MOUNTAIN ASH—(*Sorbus aucuparia*). A beautiful specimen tree for lawns. Handsome foliage and large flat corymbs of white flowers in May, followed by clusters of brilliant orange berries in September.

Over 6 feet.....	\$2.50
Over 6 feet, balled and burlapped..	4.00
Over 8 feet, balled and burlapped..	5.50
Over 10 feet, balled and burlapped	7.50
2½-inches in diameter at base, balled and burlapped.....	10.00

HARDY SHADE and LAWN TREES

Shade is very essential to our comfort and trees are the natural method of obtaining it. Properly placed they are the background and roof of our outdoor living room. We appreciate them far more than we realize; relieving us as they do of the glare and heat of the sun and breaking chill winter winds.

They are a splendid investment, for as they grow older they become more valuable, and there is nothing that will increase the value of property, considering the initial expense, as rapidly as trees, judiciously planted.

ASH, GREEN or WHITE—(*Fraxinus*). We offer both of these Ash, which are very much alike in appearance with grey bark and glossy, fern-like leaves. The Green Ash is one of the best trees for arid or semi-arid countries.

Over 8 feet.....	\$2.00
Over 10 feet.....	3.00
1¾ inches in diameter at base.....	4.00

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE—(*Betula Alba*). A Birch with slender branches, conspicuous silvery bark and handsome foliage. Beautiful planted in front of Evergreens for contrast planting.

Over seven feet high, \$3.00

BIRCH, CUTLEAF WEEPING—(*Betula alba laciniata*). One of the most beautiful specimens for lawn planting. Silvery bark and graceful drooping habit. Foliage finely cut and abundant. Sold only with ball of earth to insure their living.

Over 7 feet high.....	\$6.00
Over 9 feet.....	8.00
1¼ inches in diameter at base.....	12.00

CATALPA BUNGEI—We cannot recommend this tree but will quote prices on request. Frequently not hardy in Denver.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A tall, rapid growing tree, easy to transplant and not particular as to soil. Possesses large leaves through the season and beautiful large white flowers in Spring. Long seed pods make it especially attractive in the winter landscape.

Over 6 feet.....	\$1.25
Over 8 feet.....	1.50
Over 10 feet.....	2.25
1½ inches in diameter at base.....	3.00
2½ inches in diameter at base.....	3.75

COTTONWOOD, COTTONLESS—One of the best trees for prairie and Wyoming planting and very picturesque in the landscape. Bred from the infertile tree and does not bear cotton. Over 8 feet, \$1.50

1¼-1½ inches in diameter at base	\$2.00
1½-2 inches in diameter at base....	3.00



NO TREE TOO LARGE TO MOVE

ELM, AMERICAN—(*Ulmus Americana*). The most popular of all ornamental trees and justly so. Easily grown, with immense symmetrical heads supporting a canopy of foliage. Arches high over streets and house tops, leaving plenty of space for air currents. Does not obstruct view of traffic. The standard parking tree over the north half of the U. S.

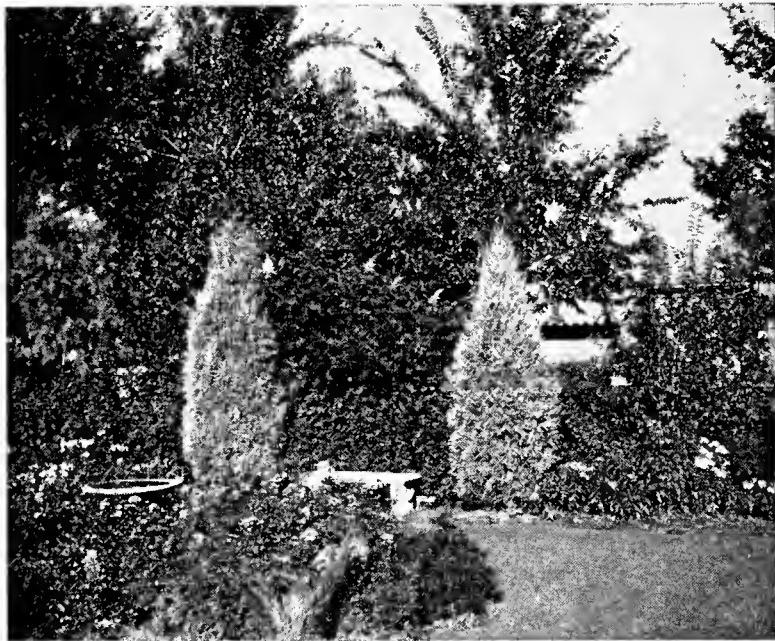
Over 8 feet.....	\$2.00
Over 10 feet, 1¼ inches in diameter at base.....	3.00
1¾ inches at base.....	4.00
2½ inches at base.....	6.00

ELM, CHINESE OR SIBERIAN—(*Ulmus pumila*). A comparatively new introduction that is proving its merit. Very hardy, of rapid growth, it is probably the best tree for our Western conditions. Immune to pests. It forms a splendidly shaped tree, well headed, with small persistent foliage. We have some excellent straight stock.

Over 8 feet.....	\$1.75
Over 10 feet.....	2.50
About 2 ins. in diameter at base....	4.00
2½ inches.....	6.50
3 inches.....	9.00

HACKBERRY—(*Celtis occidentalis*). Hardy tree with wide spreading head and light green foliage, closely resembling the elm but slower growing. Makes a wonderful shade tree. Not bothered by insects.

Over 6 feet.....	\$2.00
Over 8 feet.....	3.00
2 inches in diameter at base.....	5.00



EVERGREENS ARE INVALUABLE IN THE GARDEN
—See page 33.

HONEY LOCUST, THORNLESS—(*Gleditsia inermis*). A spreading-top tree with finely cut foliage and conspicuous seed pods. Leaves are light green, turning to bright yellow in autumn. Very hardy; will grow anywhere and are not bothered by borers.

Over 7 feet.....	\$1.50
Over 10 feet.....	2.00

NOTE—We have some large caliper Honey Locust with thorns. 2-2½-inch diameter at base, \$6.00; 2½-3-inch, \$7.50.

MAPLE, NORWAY—(*Acer platinoides*). A slow-growing tree with rounded head, wide-spread branches, large dark green foliage. A beautiful parking or specimen tree, but somewhat hard to establish in Denver.
Over 8-foot trees, \$6.50

MAPLE, SOFT OR SILVER—(*Acer dasycarpum*). A splendid quick-growing tree for any situation. Produces shade quicker than any other tree. Bright green foliage, deeply cut, underside silvery.

Over 8-foot trees.....	\$2.00
Trees about 1¼ inches in diameter at base.....	2.50
2½ inches.....	6.00
3½ inches.....	10.00

MAPLE, CUT LEAF (*Acer Weiri* and *Acer Skinneri*).—Splendid specimen trees with finely cut foliage. Skinneri shredded more finely than Weiri. Rapid growing with slender, drooping branches.

Over 8 feet.....	\$3.00
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OAK (*Quercus*).—The Oaks are our most attractive, long lived trees, but the general feeling is that they are very slow growing. If given acid soil and plenty of water, they soon develop into beautifully shaped trees, with brightly colored autumn foliage which remains on the trees almost all winter.

(Note: To make sure that soil conditions are right, we treat chemically any soil where Oaks are to be planted, at no additional cost.)

Burr or Mossy Cup (*Q. macrocarpa*). A rugged, irregular tree, very picturesque in form, with broad corky wings on the twigs. Foliage large, very deeply cut.

Pin (*Q. palustris*)—The trunk of the Pin Oak is very slender and the branches are at right angles, different from the other Oaks. It earns the name from the sharp, short, spur-like twigs that cluster on the branches, giving the tree a bristly appearance. Foliage small, on slender stems. Turns brilliant red in fall. We also have this tree, over 5 feet at \$3.00.

Red (*Q. rubra*)—The Red Oak grows rapidly like the Pin Oak, with short stout branches, giving the tree a sturdy form. The foliage is large, with bristly points, and turns brilliant red in fall.

PRICES ON OAK unless otherwise noted:

Trees over 8 feet, balled and burlapped, \$10.00

POPLAR—In this group of trees are found the most satisfactory and hardy trees for climates with extreme changes in temperature. Very quick growing.

Bolleana—(*Populus bolleana*). The finest tall-growing, erect-stemmed formal tree. Rapid growing, long lived, with a splendid shaped top. Bark remains green throughout the year. Plant for background, skyline and relief in mixed plantings.

Over 6 feet.....	\$1.50
Over 8 feet.....	2.00
Over 10 feet.....	3.00
Trees about 2 inches in diameter at base.....	4.00
2½ inches.....	5.50
3 inches.....	7.50
3½ inches.....	10.00

Carolina—(*Populus eugenei*). A fast-growing shade for temporary purpose, as it is short lived. Makes good head and is not particular as to soil. About eight feet, \$1.50

Lombardy—(*Populus nigra italicica*). A tall columnar form with branches starting almost at the ground. Very rapid grower and used extensively for formal plantings and tall screens.

Over 6 feet.....	\$1.00
Over 8 feet.....	1.25

Norway—A very hardy, fast-growing Poplar, making shade quickly. One of the best for the plains and colder parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

Over 6 feet.....	\$1.00
Over 8 feet.....	1.50
Over 1¼ ins. in diameter at base..	2.00
Over 1½ ins. in diameter at base..	2.50
Over 2 ins. in diameter at base.....	3.75

Silver (*Populus alba*)—A very rapid grower with smooth grey bark. The maple-like foliage is dark glossy green on upper side and soft, woolly white on underside. A very ornamental tree whose worst fault is suckering.

Over 6 feet.....	\$1.25
Over 8 feet.....	1.75
Over 1¼ ins. in diameter at base..	2.25
2 inches in diameter at base.....	3.75

Caliper of trees is the diameter at ground.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*Eleagnus angustifolia*). An extra good tree for semi-arid districts, useful for wind-break and hedge. One of the best for contrast planting in the garden. For description, see under Shrubs, page 25.

Over 8 feet.....	\$3.00
Trees about 1½ inches at base.....	3.75
2½ inches.....	6.00

TREE OF HEAVEN—(*Ailanthus glandulosa*). When young this tree resembles Smooth Sumac in form, but grows rapidly to 20 or 30 feet. Not always hardy here, but when once established makes a beautiful tree. Adapted to city planting, as it is not harmed by coal smoke or dust.

Over 6 feet.....	\$1.75
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BLACK WALNUT—(*Juglans nigra*). Valuable for its delicious nuts and one of the most beautiful shade trees we have. Our best nut tree.

Well headed trees over 6 feet.....	\$3.00
1½ inches in diameter at base.....	6.00

WILLOW (*Salix*)—The Willows are very quick growing and attractive. The upright variety makes shade soon after planting.

S. pentandra (Laurel Leaved Willow)—Upright growing with dark green shining foliage five inches long.

Over 6 feet.....	\$1.25
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FRUIT TREES

Every homeowner should plan for two or more fruit trees. If the planting space is limited, an apple tree makes a pretty specimen for the front yard. In spring there is no lovelier sight than the pinkish-white blossoms, and later the delicious fruit is not only attractive but useful. Plums can be used in the border plantings and cherries take up but little room and yield shade as well as material for luscious pies. We list only the varieties known to be hardy in Colorado.

APPLE

Anoka—A western apple that is exceptional. Bears two years after planting, ripens early, and is very hardy. Fruit light red, flaked with yellow.

Delicious—The best market apple grown. Large, bell-shaped, brilliant red.

Grimes Golden—An apple for winter, bright golden yellow. Will keep until February.

Jonathan—Medium small, dark red. Very prolific, comes into bearing when quite small.

Northern Spy—Spreading rounded top tree furnishing excellent shade. Fruit rich and delicious, very large.

Red June—Small, very early. Excellent for eating, and one of the best sellers on the market.

Rome Beauty—Large, sub-acid, juicy apple, shaded yellow to red. Very good for eating and a good keeper.

Wealthy—Very hardy, comes into bearing soon after planting. Bright red, very juicy, good for eating and canning. Not a winter keeper in Colorado.

Winter Banana—Quick growing, healthy tree, with large foliage. Fruit golden yellow, with rosy cheeks. Bears soon after planting.

Yellow Transparent—Earliest and best. White, very juicy, slightly tart. Bears soon after planting.

Price on Apple trees over 5 feet, \$0.75; ten for \$6.00. Larger sizes available, prices on application.

For orchard planting, where large quantities are needed, let us figure with you. We can supply a few of the following varieties: Fameuse, Gano, McIntosh Red, Hibernal and Scott Winter.

CRABAPPLE

Hyslop—One of the most beautiful crabs. Large, deep crimson.

Siberian—The jelly crab, small, fruit yellow with red cheek.

Transcendent—Medium sized yellow and red fruit tree spreading, excellent for shade.

CERRIES

Only the Sour Cherries are hardy in the vicinity of Denver. In some parts of our state the Sweet Cherries grow well, but they winter kill in Denver, and seldom if ever bear.

Early Richmond—The earliest pie cherry, ready for use in late June.

Montmorency—The cherry for Colorado. The one that sells on the market for canning. Large, bright red fruit. July.

Good sturdy trees, \$1.00; ten for \$8.00.

PLUM

The plums are recommended over all other fruit for this country. They are very hardy, bear soon after planting, and are more dependable than any of the fruits.

Burbank—Hardy, sprawling, healthy tree, bearing early. Fruit large, pinkish red with purple bloom.

Damson—Small deep purple. One of the best market plums.

Hybrids—We offer a few varieties of plum-sandcherry hybrids, that bear on new wood and should be kept well trimmed. Bear very early after planting. Especially recommended for the colder climates.

Compass Cherry—A hybrid plum, dark wine red, juicy and fine flavored. Very hardy.

Opata—Fruit dark red with blue bloom. Flesh green with delicious flavor. Ripe in mid-August.

Sapa—Fruit is dark purple, flesh purplish red. Ripe first of September. Excellent for canning.

Imperial Gage—Large pale green, juicy and sweet. Excellent.

Waneta—Very hardy, large dark red. Late summer.

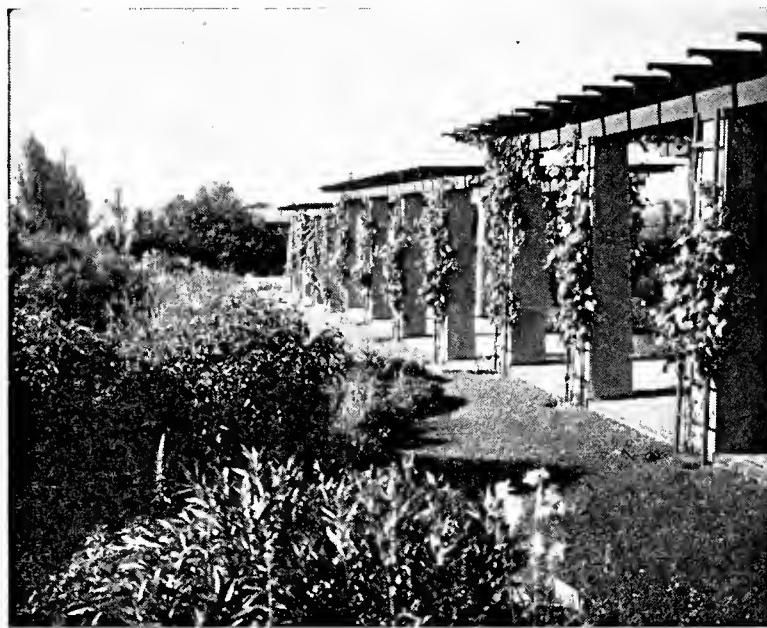
Wickson—Very large, deep maroon, cling type. Small pit. Flesh very firm.

All Plums good, sturdy trees, over 4 feet, \$0.75 each; ten for \$6.00.

SMALL FRUITS

In almost every planting, room can be found for a few bushes of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc. A small Strawberry bed takes up but little room, and in the small garden the Everbearing varieties will furnish fresh fruit throughout the summer. A grape vine or two, on a small trellis, over a porch or pergola, will furnish shade and fruit. In planning your planting, do not forget to combine utility with beauty.

IN LARGE QUANTITIES ASK US FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS.



GRAPE TRELLIS

GRAPES

Grapes can be planted in the garden, where they have full sun. For large vineyards, choose a hillside with southern exposure. They are almost sure to bear a good crop every year.

Agawam—A very strong vigorous grower, leaves extra large. Fruit very large, dark red, with spicy flavor.

Caco—The world's finest all-purpose grape. Is as hardy and productive as the Concord, thriving in any soil, bears early after planting. Both berries and bunches are very large, berries sparkling wine red, with waxy appearance. The flavor is most delicious, fruit being ready for eating before fully ripened. Requires no special attention.

2 year, bearing age plants, \$1.00

Beta—Very good as an ornamental vine. Exceptionally hardy. Fruit small, good flavored, fine for jelly making.

Concord—The old standby or blue-black grape. Good flavor and good bearer.

Moore's Early—An exceptionally early blue-black variety, similar to Concord, but two to three weeks earlier.

Niagara—A large, sweet white grape. Perfectly hardy. To be recommended for pergolas and arbors, as it seldom kills back.

All grapes 2 year vines, 35c each, or 4 for \$1.00

CURRANTS

Fay's Prolific—A leading variety of large red berries. Very productive. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00

Perfection—Beautiful clear red. Very large berries, remaining the same size to end of cluster. Best red in cultivation. 50c each, 5 for \$2.00

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—A prostrate growing vine, bearing large berries much like Blackberries, but more juicy and sweeter. 15c each, 10 for 75c

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado—Very hardy, vigorous vines. Berries large, jet black, in large clusters. Very sweet and tasty. 15c each, 10 for 75c

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing—Large, handsome pale green berries, splendid for canning. Bushes very free from disease. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00

Houghton—The best variety and a wonderful producer. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00

RASPBERRIES

Latham—A new hardy Red Raspberry, fine for the home gardener as well as for the market grower. Bears heavily, fruit being very firm.

St. Regis—A true everbearer, perfectly hardy. Red, sweet, juicy berries until frost.

Cumberland—This is the finest of the black caps. Hardy and a very prolific bearer. 15c each, 10 for 75c

PRICES ON RASPBERRIES:

15c each; 10 for 75c.

STRAWBERRIES

Mastodon—The last word in Everbearing Strawberries. Bears from June until late frosts. Extremely large, solid berry of fine flavor. Keep blossoms picked off spring planted vines until July to obtain a good fall crop. 100 plants, \$3.00

Note.—We can also furnish the June bearing plants, Aroma, Dr. Burrill and Williams, for commercial planting. Write us for price on quantities.

Asparagus—Besides being a table delicacy, Asparagus is very attractive in the perennial background, its feathery foliage blending and softening the riotous colors of the flowers.

Washington 2-year No. 1.

10 plants, 75c; 100 for \$6.00

Rhubarb—Rhubarb is usually connected with pies in our thoughts. A few clumps judiciously planted in the border combine beauty and utility. The foliage is very ornamental. 15c each, 3 for 35c

EVERGREENS

The evergreens are particularly adapted to our Colorado climate and are rapidly becoming the choice of the discriminating for foundation, rock garden and specimen planting. Retaining their color during the winter months they furnish enjoyment throughout the year.

On account of the many things that go to determine the value of an evergreen, it is hard to make a full offering by catalog. Every evergreen in our sales ground has its price marked in plain figures. If possible come and see them. Matched pairs usually cost 25% more than single specimens. We also have many large trees that cannot be listed by the foot, and should be seen before purchasing.

PRICES QUOTED COVER PLANTING IN DENVER OR IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

Boxing for long distance shipment must be strong, as the balls of dirt are quite heavy. This can be estimated at 50c per foot for trees up to five feet; will be charged at cost and often will be less than this.

Plantings are best made in Spring, August and September.

JUNIPERS

The junipers are used extensively for foundation plantings, landscaping and rock garden work. In this group can be found just the specimen desired for any plan, from the tall pyramidal tree to the ground cover type. Colors range from dark green to silvery blue. They are perfectly hardy and are becoming more and more the favorite evergreens for group plantings and specimen trees.

Cherrystone Juniper—*Juniperus monosperma*.

An unusual evergreen of pyramidal shape, rarely reaching more than fifteen feet when full grown. Holds its solid grey-green color throughout the year. A beauty for the rock garden or low backgrounds.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$3.00 to \$5.00

Red Cedar—*Juniperus virginiana*.

A very hardy evergreen of compact pyramidal habit. Is very good for landscaping where contrasting colors are desired. Foliage is green turning red in Winter.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.50

Silvery Red Cedar—*Juniperus virginiana glauca*.

One of the most interesting Junipers. The entire young growth is of silvery whiteness, changing to beautiful bluish green as the season advances. Never grows over 15 to 20 feet; can be kept smaller if desired.

PRICE PER FOOT, up to 5 feet.....\$3.00

Silver Cedar—*Juniperus scopulorum*.

The choicest of all the tall growing cedars. Habits much the same as Red Cedar, except the color is always silvery. The very best juniper for formal planting or as a specimen. Excellent to use near corners of lily pools, pergolas, garden seats or any other architectural feature of the garden.

PRICE per FOOT up to 4 feet.....\$3.00

Four feet and over, priced according to quality of tree.

Japanese Trailing Juniper—*Juniperus chinensis procumbens*.

A blue-green evergreen growing about 12 inches high and 4 to 5 feet in diameter. Has silvery appearance due to white leaf markings. Never changes color and is one of the best low-growing types. Splendid for edging, covering slopes or wherever a ground cover is desired. Perfectly hardy.

2 foot spread.....\$6.00 each

Pfitzer Juniper—*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*.

One of the most important evergreens for the large garden or specimen planting. Always a good dark green color, and perfectly hardy.

2 foot spread.....\$5.00 each

We have sizes up to 6 feet across.

Savin Juniper—*Juniperus sabina*.

The most beautiful of the low-growing Junipers, with numerous fan-shaped branches. Valuable for the small planting or rock garden. Makes a wonderful background for flowering plants.

2 foot spread.....\$6.00 each

Tamarix Leaved Juniper—*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*.

A very compact, low-growing evergreen similar to the Savin Juniper. Foliage very fine in texture, a soft grayish-blue green that never changes color. Valuable for the front of the evergreen planting.

2 foot spread.....\$8.00 each



A HEDGE OF DOROTHY PERKINS—See page 38.

PINES

The long-needed evergreens are very easily grown. The low-growing Mugho and Montana pines are well adapted to small plantings and rock gardens, while the larger coarser trees are valuable in large plantings, to relieve monotony of color and form.

Austrian Pine—*Pinus nigra*.

A pine with long slender leaves of such a dark green color it is often called the BLACK PINE. Branches from the ground upward, making a beautifully formed tree.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.50

Mugho Pine—*Pinus mugho*.

The most ornamental dwarf pine grown. The dark green color is retained throughout the winter. For rock garden planting it is invaluable.

Tree 18 inches in diameter.....\$7.50 each

Other sizes priced on application.

Scotch Pine—*Pinus sylvestris*.

Quick-growing hardy evergreens with light green foliage. Shapely tree with branches from the ground up.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.50

Swiss Pine—*Pinus montana*.

A very slow-growing, fine-needed pine, much like the Mugho, but eventually reaching a good height. One of the best trees for border planting as it can be planted close to walls or foundations. We have some wonderful specimen stock.

2½ foot.....\$6.00 each

Western or Ponderosa Pine—*Pinus ponderosa*.

Our familiar pine of the lower altitudes of the Rockies. A very interesting subject for large groupings, and good for contrast planting, with its long needles and reddish bark.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.00

SPRUCE

The Spruce family of evergreens contains some of our best ornamental varieties. Our Colorado Blue Spruce is probably the most admired evergreen in the United States. In choosing a site for planting these trees, care must be exercised, as eventually they grow to considerable height. We offer some of the best trees in this group to be found in any nursery, and are very careful to select true colors.

Black Hills Spruce—*Picea canadensis albertina*.

A quick-growing very hardy tree, dark green in color. Bushy, compact growth, with sturdy body. A splendid specimen tree, with very interesting early spring growth.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.00



NEW TAUSENDSCHOEN ROSE—See page 38.

Colorado Blue Spruce—*Picea pungens glauca*.

The finest and best known evergreen of this region, familiar to all. A glorious steely blue color, perfect in shape. We are very careful to select the blue color and compact growth for our customers. Our trees are not to be confused with collected trees offered at lower prices

First class trees, average blue, per foot.....\$4.00
Specimen, extra selected, blue, per foot....\$5.00 to \$6.00

Colorado Green Spruce—*Picea pungens*.

Very similar tree to the Blue Spruce, but a deep green color. Good for contrast planting.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.00

Douglas Fir—*Pseudotsuga douglasii*.

Quick-growing symmetrical tree, its typical form being a sharp pointed pyramid. Hardy. Plant where it can develop as it grows quite large.

PRICE per FOOT.....\$2.50

ROSES FOR 1932

Our very large rose business, even thru the past depression period, has encouraged us to offer a still greater list of roses to our rose friends. To meet the varying demands, we are offering two classes of rose plants, dormant and those grown in pots.

Dormant. We offer a complete line of highest grade, largest size dormant budded hybrid tea roses, produced by one of the best Oregon growers. Our dormant climbers and hybrid perpetuals are grown in our nursery and on their own roots. Varieties marked with a "D" or unmarked can be furnished dormant until about the first of May. This is perhaps the best way to plant the tenderer yellows.

Growing. Our line of own root pot grown roses, offered so successfully for many years will be continued with a few changes to bring it up to date. Own root, one and two year plants established in four inch pots and in full growth, frequently in bloom. Varieties listed below and unmarked or with a "G" can be so furnished after the first of May. This is the best way to plant climbers.

With all the new roses tested, our list of the best dozen is much as it was five years ago. This is a list of the best sellers and represents accurately what does best for most people.

Kaiserin	Jonkherr Mock
Sunburst	Premier Supreme
Roberts Salmon	American Beauty
Talisman	Cynthia Ford
Radiance	Crusader
Mrs. Chas. Bell	Gruss an Teplitz

And in climbers the leaders are:

White Perkins	Excelsa
Ghislaine de Feligonde	American Pillar
Dorothy Perkins	Bess Lovett
Dr. Van Fleet	Pauls Scarlet

We continue to urge the use of pot grown roses instead of dormant plants. If you plant a hundred, a hundred live and bloom. For even, vigorous, healthy

growth, plant pot grown roses. Then give them a chance by removing the buds for a couple of months. Handled thus, your roses will each season repay your every effort and expense.

HINTS FOR GROWING ROSES

SOIL. To get the best results from bedding roses, they should be planted in an unshaded, open place, with the bed as nearly level as possible. Heavy, well-drained clay soil gives the best results; but any ordinarily heavy soil, not too rich with fresh manure, will suffice. No fertilizer should be used at planting time unless it is buried at least a foot. Ground steamed bone meal should be applied at the rate of two pounds per square yard.

PLANTING

GROWING ROSES. Roses in beds should be planted about 16 inches each way. Knock the rose plant, dirt and all, out of the pot and set about 1½ inches deeper in the ground than it was growing before. Pack the earth very firmly around the plant so that no air spaces are left. Then soak the bed. Planting is best done about the first of May but may be done the latter part of April if protection from heavy frost can be given. If necessary, these pot roses can be planted any time during the summer, but the earlier they go in, the better start they get.

DORMANT ROSES. These roses should be put into the ground as soon as received, and if their bed is not available, bury them until planting time. Prune very severely, leaving not over two short pencil length stems. Cover the crown about two inches and put in a hole large enough so that the roots can be spread out. Hill dirt up around each plant for a week or two until growth starts. Otherwise treat the same as pot roses.

CULTIVATION. Frequent shallow cultivation is invaluable, and should always be done as soon as possible after rain or watering. After hot weather sets in the bed may be mulched with a thin layer of grass clippings, moss, pulverized peat or fine manure.

WATERING. In Colorado, roses are best watered very heavily at intervals of several days. Even in the hottest weather a watering every three or four days is enough if lots of water is used at each watering. An occasional spraying of the leaves, particularly the under sides, will dislodge the red spiders and keep the plants healthy. All watering should be done in the forenoon as leaves that are wet at night will mildew.

DISBUDDING. All roses have a tendency to overbloom during the Summer. Larger and better flowers are obtained if the plants be restrained by breaking off a part of the buds that form, especially the smaller ones near the bottom of the plant and those on very thin stems. This rule should be applied to the newly set plants, even to the extent of removing all of the first crop of buds.

INSECTS. Black Leaf 40, applied according to instructions will keep aphid under control. Caterpillars, leaf rollers, and similar pests can be killed by Paris Green dusted or sprayed on the leaves. Rose Beetles are the hardest to handle but Melrosine will come nearer doing it than anything else we have found.

DISEASES. Mildew is usually the result of incorrect watering and can be controlled somewhat by dusting



with flower of sulphur. Black Spot is the rose grower's greatest trouble. Removal of the infected leaves and spraying with Bordeaux or dusting with Massey powder seems to help the most.

WINTER PROTECTION. For Hybrid Teas, a cone of dirt, six inches high around each rose plant is sufficient protection. The stems can be cut down to pencil length either in the Fall or Spring. Hybrid Perpetuals bloom on the wood that grew the previous year so the canes should be left full length and protected by bending over and covering if possible. A few evergreen boughs will do excellently. The same is true of climbers except that it is usually out of the question to lay them down. In such case hang the evergreens to protect them from the afternoon sun.

WHITE ROSES

Abol—A fine new white. Superior. G

Angelus—A big solid, vigorous growing rose. Buds tinged greenish. G

Double White Killarney—Fragrant and long budded, but it often suffers from mildew.

PROPER PLANTING TIME

Dormant Roses—Before May First
Growing Roses—After May First

Kaiserin A. V.—Very fragrant. Medium sized pointed buds. A free bloomer and very popular.

Mme. Jules Bouche—A strong growing blush white. D

White Ensign—Medium size, very double flowers. Creamy center. Floriferous. G

White Ophelia—Long budded, with a pinkish center. G

YELLOW AND SALMON ROSES

Betty Uprichard—A strong growing pink, with coppery red buds. A coming rose. D



JOANNA HILL

Duchess of Wellington—Best called the Yellow Killarny. Large flowers.

Edith Nellie Perkins—A large fragrant salmon-pink rose.

Etoile de Feu—Solid globular buds of flaming orange pink. D

Feu Joseph Looymans—A good apricot toned yellow from Holland. Shy bloomer. G

Frank Reader—Very large gold yellow flowers with a heart of apricot. G

Gaiety—A very strong growing apricot and pink rose; when open resembling a water lily. G

Gladys Benskin—Salmon yellow. A very attractive rose. \$1.00 G

Golden Emblem—Large clear yellow, flaked with crimson. D

Golden Ophelia—Good clear yellow. Small but profuse. G

Golden Pernet or Mons Julien Potin—An improved Pernet in having nearly perfect buds. G

Hortulanus Fiat—A great big vigorous growing yellow rose. Recommended. G

Hugonis—Grows to a six-foot shrub, which in May is covered with bright yellow single flowers.

Impress—Another of the shrimp colored roses. Short budded. Fine glossy foliage. G

Independence Day—Yellow shaded with copper. Flowers not very double but produced in abundance. D

Irish Fireflame—A wonderful flame-colored bud, opening pinkish and apricot. Single. G

Joanna Hill—A thriftier and more vigorous Sunburst. New. Long straight stems.

Lady Hillingdon—(Tea) Clear light yellow. Small. G

Lady Margaret Stewart—Big deep Sunflower yellow flowers, changing to scarlet as they open.

Los Angeles—One of the best apricot colored roses. Not very vigorous here.

Mable Morse—A fine clear yellow flower. Moderate grower but disease free. D

Marion Cran—A good medium yellow, veined with cerise. G

Mme. Butterfly—Pinkish Ophelia. Much finer color than its parent which is discarded.

Mme. A. Dreux—A small rose with extraordinary tints of shrimp, apricot, pink and yellow. G

Mme. Aaron Ward—Small Indian yellow rose. G

Persian Yellow—The old fashioned double yellow shrubby rose. D

President Hoover—A big vigorous orange yellow rose, with colored outer petals. \$1.00

Rapture—A new rose of Butterfly type showing apricot, coral, rose and gold. Good size. G

Rev. F. Page Roberts—Orange yellow with long buds. Fragrant. Somewhat subject to spot. G

Roberts' Salmon—A good reliable apricot to pink rose. Free blooming. Our best selling yellow. G

Roselandia—Rather like Golden Ophelia but larger and somewhat darker. G

Roslyn—Much like Pernet but with coppery buds and suffusion. G

Souv. C. Pernet—A very fine yellow. Rich deep color and a big bud. Good grower and very hardy. \$1.00

Sunburst—A long budded salmon yellow rose. An old favorite. Moderately hardy only.

Talisman—The rose sensation. A brilliant combination of scarlet, gold and old rose. Exceptionally vigorous and free.

Van Rossem—A big chrome yellow rose. Scarlet facings. Very striking. G

LIGHT PINK ROSES

Briarcliff—A dark pink sport of Columbia. Fine.

Cynthia Ford—A strong growing variety which gives many quite double flowers. Recommended. G

Lady Ashtown—Deep shining pink with a yellow glow at the base. Mildews. D

La France—The best light pink rose for bedding. Makes a fine showing.

Mme. Edouard Herriot—Buds coral red; flowers orange red. Most brilliant but tends to black spot. D

Mme. C. Testout—A good reliable bloomer. Fine, vigorous bedding rose.

Mrs. Chas. Bell—A shell pink Radiance. Recommended. G

Mrs. Chas. France—The strongest growing hybrid tea rose we know. Immense buds of light porcelain pink. G

My Maryland—A free blooming rose with well shaped buds. First class bedding rose. G
President Briand—Large, clear pink like Neyron but blooms oftener. G
Queen Alexandra—A vermillion rose flushed with orange and old gold. D
Radiance—The freest blooming pink rose we have.
Rosy Dawn—Like a great big Ophelia. Very vigorous. Wonderful in Autumn. G

Mrs. F. R. Pierson—New—Long stemmed medium red.
Mrs. Henry Sewall or Red Premier—Cherry red, pointed bud. Very fragrant. A good rose. G
Red Columbia—Small pointed buds of brilliant scarlet. Rather single. Vigorous grower. Free bloomer. G
Red Radiance—A medium red variety of Radiance.
Sensation—Our strongest growing and largest deep crimson. Mildews. D
Templar—Resembles a big red Ophelia. Long stems. G

PROPER PLANTING TIME
Dormant Roses—Before May First
Growing Roses—After May First

DARK PINK ROSES

Commonwealth—Deep rose pink. Large and very fragrant. A fine rose. G
Dame Edith Helen—An unusually large dark but clear pink rose. Delightfully fragrant and a strong grower.
Georges Pernet—Very large terra-cotta pink flowers. Free blooming but black spots. D
Hollywood—Darker sport from Premier Supreme. Big and fragrant. G
Imperial Potentate—This large, fragrant, deep pink rose is notable for its healthy, vigorous growth.
Jonkherr Mock—The biggest pink rose. A strong grower. An old time favorite. G
Mrs. Chas. Russell—A fine fragrant rose but the plants are prone to black spot. Strong grower.
Padre—One of the most vigorous of the copper-orange-scarlet color group. Not very double but free blooming. \$1.00
Premier Supreme—A very dark sport of Premier. Even better than the parent. G

RED ROSES

American Beauty—The most popular of all roses. A strong growing rose with big, fragrant flowers.
Ami Quinard—Very deep crimson-maroon. A superior rose. G
Chateau de Clos Vougeot—A very deep red, the nearest rose to black. Very fragrant. D
Crusader—Long stemmed, double, dark red. G
E. G. Hill—A new medium scarlet rose. A very free bloomer and good color. Recommended.
Etoile de Holland—One of the best big red roses on the market today. Healthy, vigorous and free. \$1.00 D
Francis Scott Key—The biggest red rose grown. Not fragrant and usually a weak grower. G
Gruss an Teplitz—(Hybrid China)—The freest blooming red rose. Most popular. G
Hadley—A fragrant, very dark red. Long budded.
Hortulanus Budde—Orange scarlet flowers in great profusion. D
Joyous Cavalier—Very free blooming crimson red. Makes a shrubby bush. \$1.00 D
K. of K.—A medium size scarlet red rose. Valuable for budding because of its freeness of blooming. D
Legion—A fine grower, especially in cool weather. G

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

"DWARF POLYANTHA"—"BUSH RAMBLERS"

THESE LITTLE ROSES ARE INVALUABLE FOR EDGING OR BORDERS; OR FOR SOLID BEDDING WHERE MASS EFFECT IS DESIRED. NOT VALUABLE FOR CUTTING BUT FOR THEIR EVERBLOOMING QUALITIES. EVERY ROSE BED CAN ADVANTAGEOUSLY BE EDGED WITH THESE CHARMING PLANTS. PLANT 12 TO 16 INCHES APART.

POT PLANTS ONLY

Baby Tausendschoen—Light pink rather flat large flowers.
Cecile Brunner—The well known sweetheart rose.



AMERICAN PILLAR ROSE—See page 38.

Edith Cavell—Small dark scarlet roses in great masses. The best colored red.
Ellen Paulsen—Medium pink, large double flowers.
Erna Teschendorf—Small deep red flowers. The best known red Baby Rambler.

Gruss an Aachen—Light pink. Very large flowers.
Joan of Arc—The best white.
La Marne—Single white flowers, edged with rose. Vigorous grower and a fine rose.
Orleans—Medium pink. A very fine bedder. Vigorous.
Salmon Queen—Salmon yellow flowers in profusion. A fine novelty.



CLIMBING ROSES

“RAMBLERS”—“CLIMBERS”—“RUNNING ROSES”

A MOST VALUABLE CLASS FOR COVERING TRELLISES, PORCHES, FENCES AND OTHER LARGE AREAS. THE PILLAR ROSES SELDOM EXCEED TEN FEET IN HEIGHT BUT THE OTHERS MAY GO THIRTY TO FIFTY FEET. THE PERKINS ROSES IN THEIR SEVERAL COLORS ARE MOST SATISFACTORY. ONE PLANT EVERY SIX FEET IS ENOUGH FOR A FENCE. AS A RULE THEY BLOOM BUT ONCE.

WHITE CLIMBERS

Mary Lovett (Pillar)—Fine large double flowers. Good glossy foliage. G
Silver Moon—Immense single white flowers. Foliage large and glossy. Not hardy if over watered.

White Dorothy Perkins—A very rapid grower. G
Wichuriana—Prostrate grower. Single flowers. Valuable for covering banks or graves.

YELLOW CLIMBERS

Yellow climbers as a class are seldom satisfactory in Colorado as prolonged exposure to our bright sun bleaches them.

Emily Gray—(Pillar). Medium large light yellow flowers. Very fine glossy foliage. One of the best.
Electra—Tiny orange pink flowers over a long season. G
Ghislaine de Feligonde (Pillar)—Orange pink flowers nearly all summer. A very fine rose. Grows 4 feet.

LIGHT PINK CLIMBERS

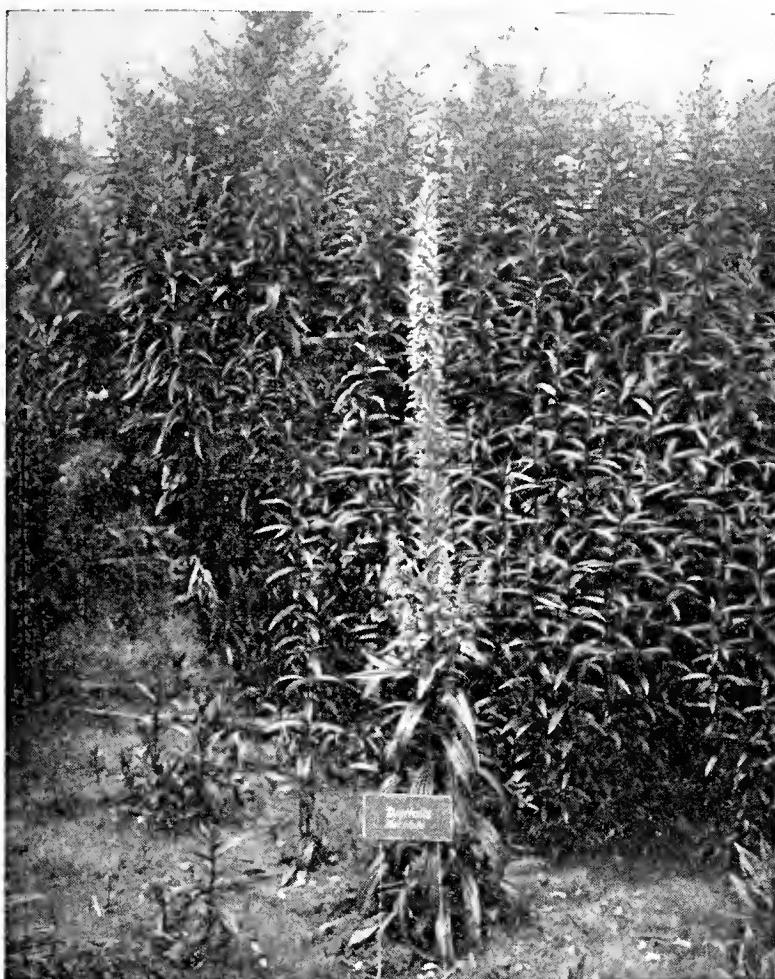
Alida Lovett—Good large pink flowers. Glossy leaves.
Chaplins Pink Climber—A replica in clear pink of Pauls Scarlet Climber. Very profuse bloomer. \$1.00 G
Christine Wright—Large double flowers. Good. G
Dorothy Perkins—The best known pink climber. Great masses of small flowers.
Dr. Van Fleet—Shell pink. Glossy leaves. Very fine.
Mme. G. Staechelin—One of the finest new climbers. Good pink flowers on long stems. Very vigorous. \$1.00 D

DARK PINK CLIMBERS

American Pillar (Pillar)—One of the best pillar roses. Dark pink with a white center. Wonderful foliage.
Hiawatha—Single, deep rose with a white center. Similar to Perkins. Fine in masses. G
New Tausendschoen (Pillar)—More vigorous and much darker than the type. A superior rose.

RED CLIMBERS

Bess Lovett—A considerably improved Climbing American Beauty. Very vigorous.
Climbing American Beauty—Great quantities of fairly double flowers on good stems.
Dr. Huey (Pillar)—Large flowers of crimson maroon. Very vigorous grower but rather tender.
Excelsa—Red Dorothy Perkins. Best of the family.
Flower of Fairchild—Improved Crimson Rambler.
Pauls Scarlet Climber (Pillar)—The best big red climber. Considered by many the best red in roses.
Violette—The best of the blue climbers. Really a reddish violet. G



It is important to remember that Climbers and Hybrid Perpetuals will not bloom the first year.

Grootendorst, Red—Flowers like a Baby Rambler on a Rugosa bush. Very hardy and blooms all Summer.

D

Grootendorst, Pink—Like the above but a good pink. D



HOW TO REACH US

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

"JUNE ROSES"—"OLD FASHIONED ROSES"

THE ROSES DEAR TO OUR GRANDMOTHERS ARE STILL OF VALUE IN LARGE PLANTINGS, BUT RATHER LARGE FOR SMALL GARDENS. THEIR FLOWERS ARE IMMENSE, BUT THEY BLOOM FREELY BUT ONCE EACH YEAR. THE FLOWER SHOTS DEVELOP FROM THE WOOD THAT GREW THE YEAR BEFORE, SO EXTREME WINTER KILLING MAY CAUSE THE LOSS OF A SEASON'S FLOWERS. PLANT 18 TO 24 INCHES APART.

Druschki Rubra—This red Druschki is a better grower than the parent. \$1.00 G

Frau Karl Druschki—The best white. Immense flowers. Called White American Beauty.

General Jacqueminot—Velvety crimson. A fine old rose and very popular. Called the Jack Rose.

George Ahrends—Large light pink. Sometimes called Pink American Beauty.

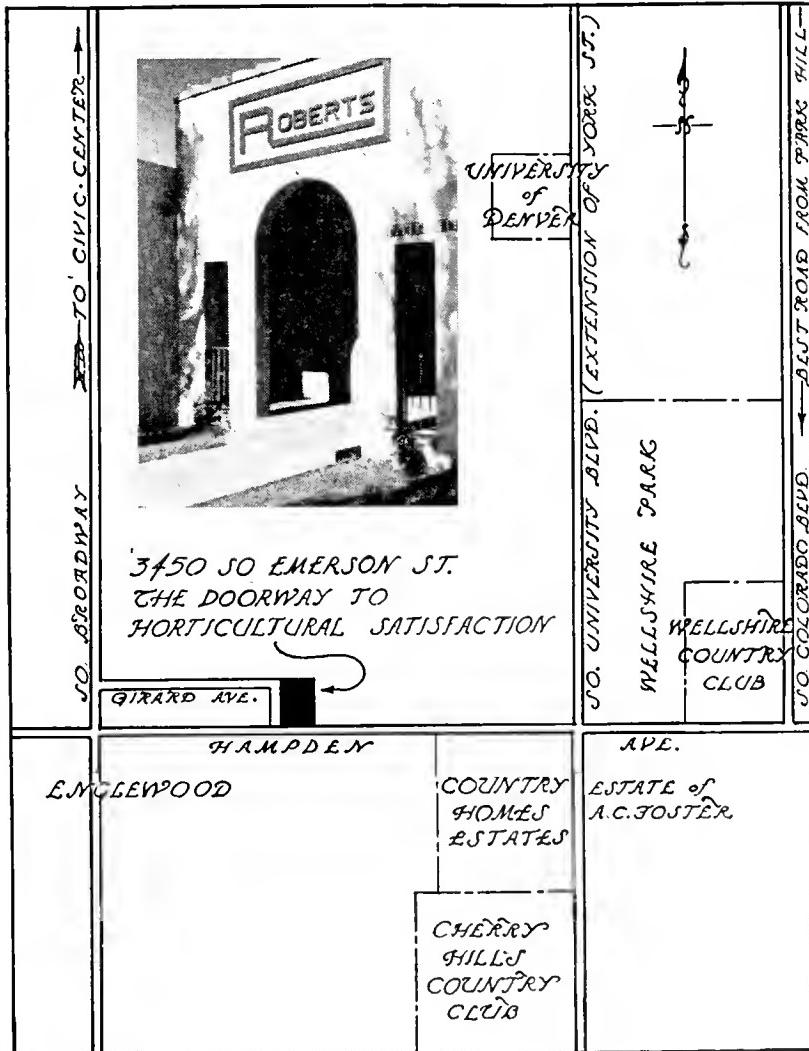
George Dickson—A good medium red.

Magna Charta—A large double medium pink rose.

Paul Neyron—Very large medium pink rose. "The largest rose."

Prince Camille de Rohan—"Black Prince." The deepest maroon in color.

Ulrich Brunner—Medium red; an excellent grower.



MEMORANDA

Plant Order for The ROBERTS ROSE COMPANY

Box 277, Englewood, Colo.

DON'T
WRITE
HERE

If shipment is desired by Parcel Post, add 10% for postage. Do not send cash or currency unless registered. Please write letters on a separate sheet from your order.

NOTICE:—We intend to carry a complete stock of all items listed in our catalog, but quite often some items sell far beyond our expectation. In the event that we are out, we can nearly always supply a substitute very similar to what was ordered, saving you disappointment. May we do so? Please check—

Yes

No

Name..... Date.....

City..... State.....

Street or Box No..... Ship by.....

Amount Enclosed \$.....

GUARANTEE

A guarantee is an expression of good faith on the part of the seller, but implies a reasonable co-operation from the buyer. To avoid confusion, we set forth our agreement with you in detail, as follows:

If any plant is not true to name, we will replace, without charge, at the next proper planting season. The error must be reported promptly or we must decline any liability.

Plants delivered alive in pots need no guarantee, and carry none.

Under no circumstances can we guarantee against *winter killing*.

Plants bought unseasonably or against our advice carry no guarantee.

We guarantee 90% of all perennials and shrubs to live; and losses in excess of this will be replaced at the next planting season.

All Evergreens and Trees are guaranteed to put forth a new growth after planting.

Failure to plant properly, including cutting back; or to give proper after care: naturally nullifies our guarantee.

Lilies and large flowering Clematis cannot be guaranteed to live.

Our plants are State inspected and are delivered free from injurious insect pests and fungus diseases. We can assume no liability for damage occurring later from these causes.

Plant losses must be reported within ninety days of planting time.

In summary this means that, with your co-operation, we can assure you satisfaction in every transaction with us.

MEMORANDA

